

209
THE

CLAIRVOYANT FAMILY PHYSICIAN,

CONTAINING

A Course of Treatment

FOR ALL THE DISEASES PREVALENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

BY MRS. LUCINA TUTTLE.

107886

New York:
PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN,
300 BROADWAY.
1855.

Annet

WBC

T961c

1852

PREFACE. 3375K

IN presenting this work to the world, we have but one object, and that is, to follow the oft-repeated instructions of MRS. TUTTLE, while in the clairvoyant state, that something should be left on record that might be a benefit to the suffering, long after we have ceased to exert ourselves in the cause to which we have thus long been devoted. For the past two years she has urged us to this work; and we can safely say, that no anticipation of pecuniary advantage has actuated us in compiling these pages; but on the contrary we look for our only reward, in what Mrs. T. has alone pointed us to, viz: the relief of physical suffering, and a dissemination of more liberal and philanthropic views than have hitherto possessed the minds of the community.

For a time after first commencing our present mode of practice, ours was indeed a thankless and unwelcome task. Foul-mouthed Slander was on the highways and in the corners of the streets, and even in the silkened draped retreats of the wealthy, the amiable and the gifted, might she be found, proclaiming hideous untruths concerning us defenceless victims. But now that she is silent, and Hatred, Malice and Revenge have retreated to their dens; now that we have battled with prejudice and oppression, and come off victorious, it seems a fitting time that this work should appear, and stand as a monument to our triumph. We submit

it to the criticism of physicians, not as a scientific treatise in the sense to which that word is applied, but as a practical exposition of prevalent diseases and their treatment. To the people we dedicate it to be taken to their homes; to become at their firesides a welcome visitant, and in the chamber of sickness an unfailing comforter and guide.

As we intend in the course of a few months to close our business in its present form, which is, the examination of, and prescriptions for individual patients, we deem it the more important that this work should now appear before the public, that our patrons at least may hereafter have a book of reference, and guide entitled to their confidence.

The following essay with the preliminary note, was presented us sometime since, for our encouragement and gratification, during a period of outward persecution and deep mental despondency, and as it fully meets our views on the topics discussed, we insert it with the consent of the author, as a fit introduction to our work.

WALKER & TUTTLE.

GOWANDA, NEW YORK, JAN., 1850.

J. C. W:—

MY DEAR BROTHER.—Agreeably with your request, and in accordance with my own feelings, I spare time from my labors to write the following, it being in brief my view of Animal Magnetism. You will see that many of the ideas are such as I have gleaned from you in long and interesting conversations on the points mentioned, others have been derived from different sources and from intuition. If the thoughts here penned, will afford you and those with whom you are associated, any satisfaction in this war of opinions, I shall feel amply repaid for the effort.

Truly yours,

MRS. S. G. LOVE.

INTRODUCTION.

AN ESSAY ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, or as it is called by some PSY-CODUNAMY, has been known elementary for many by-gone centuries, like all other sciences that have at length taken form, and stand out grandly to the charmed eye of mortal. Seers and prophets and sages of the misty past, have seen dim glimpses of that which was to be the greatest and most sublime of all sciences, Animal Magnetism. Whatever name may have been given to the phenomena, the study of history shows that the proceedings which constitute its practical part, have been in all countries and in all ages resorted to, in order to produce the same results that are now obtained by practitioners in the science. The works of Josephus, Plutarch, Pliny and other ancient writers, furnish many examples to prove the above assertion, and in their astonishment at the facts by themselves narrated, attributed them to the beneficence of the Gods. The ancient Magi in their dreamy wisdom, the Egyptians beside their overflowing stream and their tall, dark pyramids, the Hebrews in their "cloud-capped towers," circled about by dim spiritual shadows, the

Greeks in their caves and grottos, in their temples and on their sacred mountains, and the Romans, by their shrines of learning, and in their cities of renown, all felt the existence of a science vast, deep and grand, but to them shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

Coming down the stream of time we find that during the middle ages more or less attention was from time to time bestowed upon this science. Even the few centuries immediately subsequent to the introduction of Christianity, were characterized by remarkable effects, produced by the benevolent will of some persons, exercised upon the suffering bodies of others. But soon darkness, deep and desperate, overspread the moral horizon of the world, and then it was that the operators in this ennobling science were branded with the opprobrious epithets of witches and sorcerors, and were often compelled to expiate the crime of giving relief to the suffering, by horrid tortures and ignominious death.

Here and there, however, a star gleamed through the mental gloom, and as early as the ninth century, one **ANICEUNA** expressed rational and philosophical views in relation to the phenomena. After him followed **MARCILLUS FINICUS**, who in the fifteenth century, substantiated the same doctrine, and at the same epoch, **POMPONACIOUS** boldly and independently launched out into the field of inquiry. In his train followed the **Helmont**, who in the sixteenth century was thrown into a dungeon, and came near being executed on account of his devotion to the science.

But passing over many interesting historical events,

we will approach a little older period of the world's existence, when the *true man*, the man fully adapted to the exigency, brought Animal Magnetism on a level with other long-existing and world-honored sciences. This man was Frederick Antony Mesmer, born in 1734, at Weiber, on the Rhine. At an early age he became a proficient in the study of medicine, and in scientific subjects generally, and from the richness and depth of his intellect evolved many important principles, that the lapse of all coming ages cannot obliterate.

His first experiments were made in 1773, with unexpected success; and it was then he learned the important agency of the *will*, in producing given results on the physical nature of the diseased. But lo! the unoffending man had awakened a mortal and powerful enemy in the aristocrats of the clerical and medical profession, by daring to reveal hitherto hidden truth; and like the originators of every system of science, he was doomed to unsought and unmerited warfare. At first he practiced in Vienna, and performed some most remarkable cures, but being persecuted in that city, almost beyond endurance, he repaired to Paris in France. There he applied successively for attention to his discovery to the Academy of Sciences, the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Medical Faculty of Paris. But his repeated solicitations were uniformly treated with supercilious contempt. With unexampled perseverance he experimented time after time, and performed many wonderful cures to satisfy the stubborn incredulity of those pretended votaries to science, but he was continu-

ally charged with humbuggery and deception, till at last, disappointed in his most sanguine hopes, disheartened and disgusted, he retired from the scene of his labors and his sufferings, to engage in a more inviting field of action. He traveled in England, Germany, and again in France, and at last repaired to Switzerland, where, on the borders of Lake Constance, the residue of his days glided by. Among other writings that remain as testimonials of his genius, is a work on **MAGNETISM**, published the year following his death, by Dr. Wolfart, at Berlin.

Strenuously as were his doctrines opposed by the learned bodies in France and elsewhere, truth triumphed, and all over Europe might be seen infant societies, formed for the purpose of advancing the cause of Mesmer. Slowly, but steadily, their numbers increased; new and important discoveries added new lustre to the science, and untold blessings were showered upon its discoverers, by the sympathizers of a suffering race.

Finally the gleaming light penetrated the ocean wave, and nestled in the bosom of our own fair Republic. In the year 1829, lectures were given in New York city, by a French gentleman of celebrity, and a small society was formed, of which he was elected President. Since that period the subject has been more or less agitated throughout the Union, while nearly the same scene has been reacted that so excited Europe two thirds of a century previous. The same bitterness and animosity have been manifested by the adherents to the learned professions; the same incredulity has characterized the

populace, and the same spirit of persecution has been fostered among all classes towards the practitioners in Animal Magnetism. It is nevertheless triumphing, and when it ceases to be a science, and the greatest of sciences, the elements will have melted, and the stars will have been blotted out.

It is no novel incident in the annals of time, for a science in its first uprearing, to be almost dashed aside by the fiery opposition of the incredulous and the evil disposed. So unwilling are men to lay aside any preconceived opinion, so proud of their own mental superiority, especially when gained by many and strenuous efforts, so strong are conventional ties, and so deeply engrafted are the dogmas of the schools, that sorrow marks the man who attempts first to shake these deeply rooted foundations. Thus it was with discoverers in Astronomy, thus with Botany, Geology, and the whole list of sciences, even to Phrenology. Many and bitter have been the invectives heaped upon the last mentioned, by those who were hugging some dogmatical chimera, or striving to keep others spell-bound by some miserable subterfuge. But the mind of man, seeking its own natural element, is at last overleaping all barriers, and embracing the truth of that beautiful system, which walks so nearly hand in hand with the legacy bequeathed to mankind by the immortal Mesmer.

In what has been said thus far, we have brought no particular examples of the power of mesmeric influence, because we take it for granted, that no one who possesses an ordinary share of intelligence, can be uncon-

versant with such examples, neither can any one of reason and candor, deny that experimenters in mesmerism have, through some agency, produced wonderful effects. Some attribute these wonderful effects to the imagination of the subject, others to satanic interference, and others still of more liberal views and loftier intellect, deem the phenomena the result of principles strictly philosophical. That such is the case we will attempt briefly to demonstrate.

There is a universal tendency in all material things to an equilibrium. The sea, the earth, and the air, all furnish abundant testimonials to this truth, and launching out from our globe, we find that in the sublime system of which our sun is the center, the same tendency is beautifully apparent. Ranging still the illimitable region, so studded with nightly glories, so sublimely remote, so gorgeous in its magnificence, we can discover no departure from this universal law. Descending to the minutiae of physical science, we find that between whatever objects equilibrium is disturbed from the grossest of material substances, even to electricity, the most subtle and spiritual agent of which we have cognizance, immediate efforts are made for its restoration. Thus we see that when the earth has long been oppressed with consuming drought, and different portions of air become differently charged with electricity, the storm king strides terrifically through the heavens: dense clouds with unequal quantities of the electric fluid, come in fearful contact, and hurl their fiery missiles hither and yon: the voice of many waters, and the

sound as of a thousand chariots pass by, and anon all is calm as a summer's lake. Nature has found her equilibrium, and is again at rest.

The same agent whose manifestation so startles our senses when displayed in the warring elements, permeates the Universe. It may be the substance upon which the will of the Great Mover operated when countless and magnificent worlds rolled majestically out into the unfathomable abyss of space, and by which those vast orbs perform their nightly revolutions in such silent grandeur. Whatever the medium, it was by the infinite energies of the *Divine Will*, that worlds unnumbered loomed up from the night of chaos, and were clothed with gorgeousness and glory. "He spake and it was done; he commanded and it stood fast." Nor did this creative energy here cease. By the fiat of Omnipotence a universe of mind was created to people the universe of matter. *In the image* of the Infinite Spirit were these finite spirits made, and hence are capable of putting forth a finite will to produce a corresponding result.

It now only remains to be shown how this created mind can act on matter so as to produce any given effect. There are three different systems that reside in the human frame, in a state of singular and beautiful combination. These are the Respiratory, the Circulatory, and the Nervous System. By respiration the lungs receive air in its combination, and retain oxygen and electricity, which entering the blood are hurried through the arteries. Oxygen gives blood its red hue,

and electricity by the friction through the arteries, is disengaged and enters the nerves, which convey it to the great fountain of electricity—the brain. The dark venous blood returning to the lungs, is again supplied with electricity to make up for the continual waste in the nervous system. This waste is the supply that constantly goes from the brain to the nerves of sensation, the voluntary and the involuntary nerves. This electricity that circulates through the nerves to the brain, and is again ejected into the three sets of nerves above mentioned, is called by one distinguished author, the *nervo vital fluid*, and for the sake of perspicuity, we take the liberty thus to designate it.

We will notice particularly only the voluntary nerves, as these alone are subject to the will, and our limits forbid a physiological dissertation.

We will to raise the arm; the action of the mind produces circulation of the *nervo vital fluid*, that tends to supply the voluntary nerves, the muscles contract and the arm ascends. We will to use the power of locomotion; this action of the mind produces action in the *nervo vital fluid*, supplying the voluntary nerves in the direction of our limbs, and change of place is the result.

Now let it be remembered that owing to various causes, the *nervo vital fluid* is sadly deficient in very many persons, and that in all cases the great law of equilibrium struggles for the mastery; let it also be considered that the will and electricity are the two great agents in Animal Magnetism, and the entire mystery

vanishes. For instance, let a person whose system is fully charged with the *nervo vital* fluid, fix his mind intently on another, whose nervous system is deficient ; let him will powerfully that a portion of his vitality shall be imparted, and lo ! by this action of the mind, the subtle fluid permeating his brain, is put in motion—it insinuates itself into the frame of the person operated upon, producing equilibrium, and charming the senses into deep and delicious repose.

This operation exhibits emphatically the majesty of mind—the almost infinite ascendancy it has over mere matter. When the nervous system of the subject is fully subdued by the conjoined action of the mind, and electricity of the operator, the former, as it were, lives by the latter ; that is, the *nervo vital* fluid that connects the brain with the vital functions ; in other words, the link that unite body and spirit is supplied by the operator, so that the mind of the subject is at liberty. It can leave its prison house, and roam at pleasure the fields of space ; all distance is annihilated, and creation is spread before the newly awakened vision of the spirit, in its untold magnificence. This and this only is *Clairvoyance*. This is the highest, noblest triumph of the mesmeric power.

There are three distinct stages in magnetism—the *Paralytic*, the *sympathetic*, and the *Independent*, or *Clairvoyant*. The *Paralytic* is that in which a part or the whole body is simply paralyzed ; the *sympathetic* is that in which the subject sympathizes with the operator, feels as he feels, tastes what he tastes, and is in

some degree under the control of his will. The Independent or Clairvoyant state is that above described, in which the mind of the subject steps out from beneath the magnetizer's influence, to revel in the elevated regions of reality and truth.

There is one highly important feature in magnetism that has not yet been noticed, viz: the beneficial effect produced on the person magnetized. Let a person of low nervous vitality be thrown into the mesmeric sleep, and he awakes with an increased supply of the nervo vital fluid, and a corresponding increase of buoyancy and health. It is by this method of quickening the arterial and nervous systems, that the most excruciating pain has been vanished, and the most obstinate of diseases have been entirely removed. Under the influence of mesmerism, also, the most difficult surgical operations have been performed without the patient feeling one throb of pain. One needs only to have the brain once thoroughly subdued, to be so susceptible of the mesmeric influence, that when overtaken by unforeseen accident, a limb or any other part of the body can be easily paralyzed, and the instrument of the surgeon be applied without any suffering. No one then should neglect while in health, to have the brain magnetically subdued, preparatory to the dark hour of disease, and of agony worse than death. Who, O! who can deride the propagators of a science, so replete with benefits to mankind, so fruitful in sources of relief to sin-crushed and suffering humanity.

Thanks to a growing intelligence, there are men who

have devoted time, energy and talent to its propagation, and consequently to the enlivening and upbuilding of a generous philanthropy, and the diffusion of universal benevolence. Among these a youth of humble pretensions stands prominent. It is J. C. Walker, a native of Western New York, whose only patrimony was a well organized physical frame, in which dwelt a spirit of active and far-reaching benevolence. In early youth business called him westward, and there he commenced experimenting in magnetism, though he was but little acquainted with the science except in its inferior manifestations. Gradually, however, light increased, and he learned something of the powers of the soul. In the fall of 1845 he returned to his native State, and commenced teaching in Byron, Genesee Co. In the vicinity were resident Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, the latter in a debilitated state of health, and suffering from a tumor upon the shoulder, which physicians had decided should be removed. Mr. Walker suggested that it would be advisable for her to be thrown into the mesmeric sleep, that the operation might be performed while under its influence. He accordingly magnetized her several times previous to the day fixed upon for the experiment between Mr. Tuttle and Dr. Cotes, the attending surgeon. Twelve o'clock of the day appointed came, and Dr. C. arrived. The patient had been thrown into the desired state, and in the presence of fifteen or twenty persons an external incision was made in the shoulder, six inches in length, and a tumor was dissected from the bone, three inches long by two and

one half broad. During the whole performance Mrs. Tuttle appeared perfectly tranquil, and unconscious of what was transpiring. After five hours' mesmeric sleep, two before and three after the operation, she was awakened, a perfect stranger to all that had occurred.

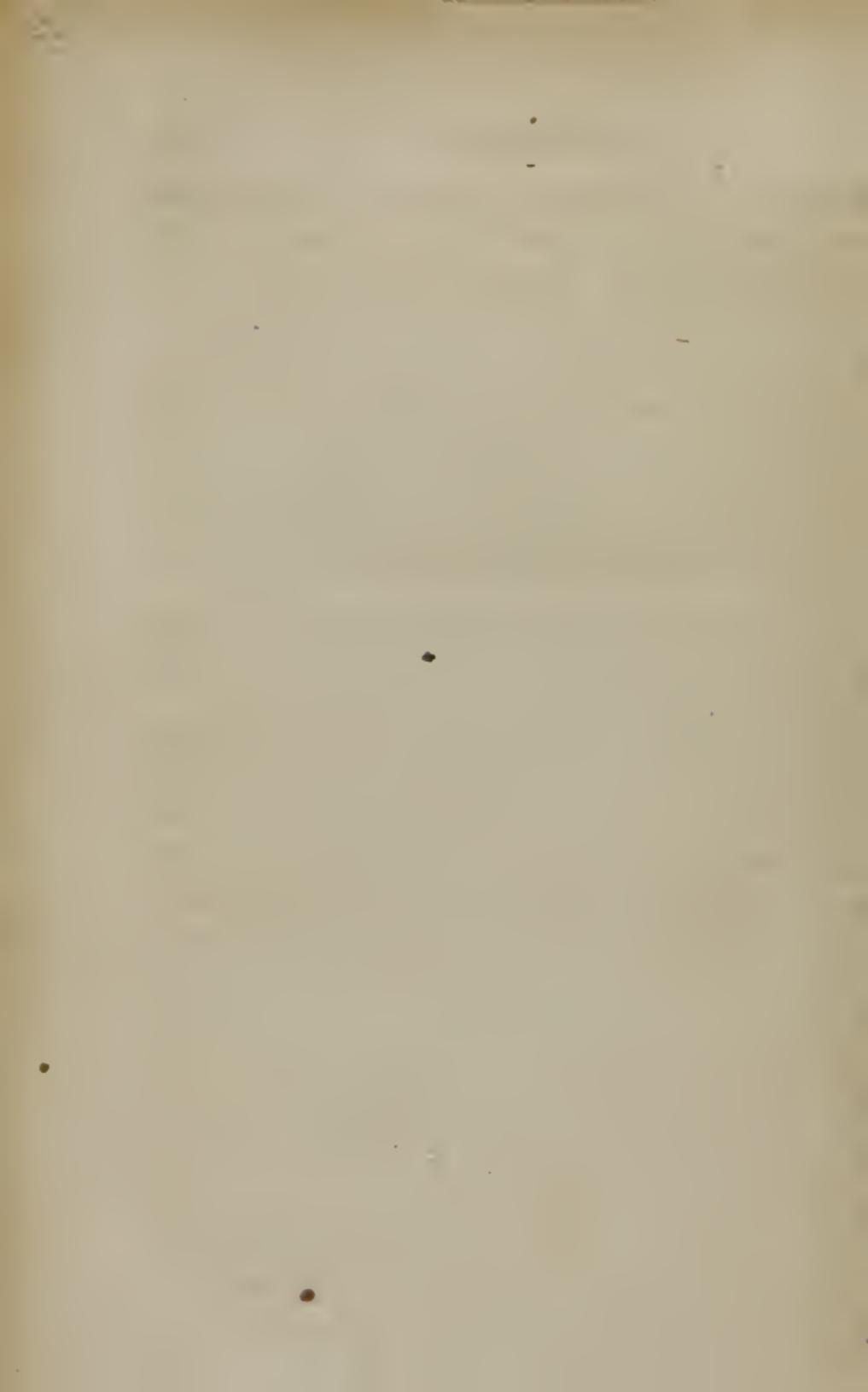
The first indication of intelligence given by Mrs. Tuttle while in the mesmeric sleep, was the examination of her own disease and tumor, previous to the removal of the latter. Her disease she pronounced to be that of the spine, attended with disturbed circulation, weak stomach, and irritation of the lungs; the tumor she insisted adhered to the bone, while a number of physicians supposed it detached therefrom. It was found on its removal that her statement was correct. She continued to be mesmerized and prescribed remedies for her shoulder, which at one time presented a very dangerous aspect, on account of a cold taken by undue exposure. It was however kept under the influence of magnetism, together with the whole arm, till it was thoroughly healed. Her general health began rapidly to improve, as she had predicted it would, could she be often mesmerized. Anxious and afflicted friends seeing how accurately she had pointed out the causes of disease in her own system, came to get a description of their ailments, and finally she proceeded to prescribe remedies for the same. The tidings spread rapidly; the sick and suffering who had failed to get relief from other quarters rushed in, till, unawares, an extensive practice was entered upon, and has thus far been continued with astonishing success.

Mrs. Tuttle has invariably, when thrown into the clairvoyant state, manifested an interest in the condition of the diseased, and a desire for their relief and restoration. She has accordingly proceeded to her work, as if aware that she was destined to a solemn and important mission, and very seldom, if ever, can she be induced to attend to matters of foreign import. Light and unimportant subjects are by her entirely unheeded, and if perchance her opinion is ever given on more important points, unconnected with her peculiar field of effort, it is done with evident unwillingness. But in fulfilling her apparent destiny she seems peculiarly at ease. The broad field of medical science is to her as an unsealed book. Wherever directed, her spirit takes its flight, and bending over the couch of the suffering, detects the hidden sources of disease, and if restoration be possible prescribes appropriate remedies. It is owing to no pre-obtained knowledge that her mind is thus illuminated when a clairvoyant. Her early years were spent in a retired farm house, with barely the advantage of a common school education; and when a few years later the death of a mother threw upon her the responsibility of a younger group, all thought of mental improvement was entirely banished. To her physical constitution, mesmerism has been of great benefit, for instead of the feeble, emaciated woman, she is now hale and robust; notwithstanding that the average number of times she has been mesmerized for the past few years, has exceeded four each day.

This, among other transactions, tends to show that

man is arising and shaking off the shackles imposed by professional demagogues. The history of the past exhibits a scene of selfishness and wilful usurpation of power by a part over the mass ; but the spirit of universal mental freedom is gaining the ascendancy, and man is beginning to learn that, whether rich or poor, learned or unlearned, his benevolent yearnings may be satisfied. "There is a power basined up in the fountains of the soul that has long been dormant. But it is rousing up and stirring itself for some mighty action, and is already beginning to gush forth in healing streams on the world." Panoplied with this power, a being whose countenance beamed with a heavenly radiance, once appeared by the still running streams of distant Palestine. Deep sorrow for the physical as well as spiritual woes of the human race, oppressed his bosom. He laid his hand on the sick of the palsy, and said to him "arise," and he was healed. He placed his finger on the brow of the sightless, and blindness departed. He spake and the deaf heard his voice ; he commanded and the waves stood still, and the mouldering dead arose from the voiceless sleep of the tomb, and moved again among the living. The multitude thronged his pathway, and whoever touched but the hem of his garment, received of the living flood of electricity that issued from his person, and was restored to health and vigor. Angels came and ministered unto him in the dark hour of his mortal agony, and their presence oppressed with strange and undefined slumber the senses of his watchful followers. Scorned, tortured and crucified, he was thrust

into the grave ; honored and glorified he arose from thence, and wholly spiritualized, he ascended to the bosom of the Father. His spirit rested on a few of his followers, and now that the long interval of blindness and darkness and doubt has vanished, it is beginning to move the great heart of the multitude. This mighty on-rushing, presages to mankind the glorious period when human suffering will have been banished by the universal triumph of a Heaven-descended science, and man shall revel in the noontide effulgence of **PURE SPIRITUALITY.**



FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND REMEDIES FOR DISEASES.

BILIOUS FEVER.

CAUSES.—Though there may be many partial causes for this fever, it is generally brought on by a bad state of the liver, and over acting or heating the blood.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are torpor, chills, pain in the head and back, soreness of the eyeballs felt on moving them to the right or left, pain in the bones and loins, obstructed perspiration, flashes of fever, nausea, tongue coated with white or brown, with a dark streak through the centre. The skin is generally yellow, the patient vomits bilious matter at times, and the pulse is irregular.

REMEDIES.—When the patient finds himself attacked with these symptoms, he should take a thorough portion of bilious pills or calomel and jalap. Soak the feet well in warm water, and apply mustard drafts to them; then take one half tea-spoonful of spirits of nitre once in two hours, and drink freely of crawly root and cream of tartar, until they produce a perspiration. A tea-spoonful of the liver syrup should be taken three or

four times a day. If these remedies are applied in season the patient will find the fever broken up.

But if the fever should continue follow up the fever remedies. Keep the bowels open and sponge the patient in soap and water or salsarætus water. Continue the drafts and keep the head wet in salt and water, cold.

TYPHUS FEVER.

CAUSES.—There are various causes for this fever. It may be brought on by over exertion, anxiety and depression of spirit, wet clothing and feet, sleeping in damp rooms, and by long and tedious study; but is more generally produced from an infection or contagious impure air, arising from the bodies of persons suffering under this disease, or from their rooms for want of ventilation or proper treatment.

SYMPTOMS.—The general symptoms at first are loss of appetite, disagreeable feeling at the pit of the stomach, pain through the head, sometimes chills, pain in the limbs, nausea and vomiting. Then comes on a permanent fever attended with pressure and severe pain through the head, delirium and sometimes spasms, stupor of intellect and drowsiness. In this disease the patient manifests no desire for exercise or conversation; a sensation of nausea is produced by sitting up, the circulation is irregular; the limbs are cold at times, while a burning fever rages in some other part of the system;

drops of sweat stand on the back of the hands, while the inside is dry and fevery; the tongue is usually coated with a white fur at first, which becomes crusted with dark brown, often swollen, cracking and bleeding; the teeth are covered with mucous collected around them: the gums red and dry, the lips parched and the breath offensive. Typhus fever is accompanied by a dry, hard cough, deafness to a greater or less extent; also soreness and bloating of the bowels, the passages from them being very offensive and fetid; at times profuse perspiration, and most of the time general debility of the nervous system, with so much drowsiness and stupor that it is almost impossible to arouse the patient.

The fever generally runs from fifteen to twenty, twenty-one, or thirty days. The patient should be watched about the time the fever turns, for sometimes it leaves very suddenly with slight perspiration, and unless great caution is used the patient will run down and die. At other times he is attacked with chills when the fever leaves, and will shake for an hour or two, the limbs being cold and nails purple, then sink and die unless reaction is immediately produced.

TREATMENT.—When the patient first feels the symptoms of typhus fever, he should soak the feet, take a thoroughwort emetic, apply mustard to the back of the neck, around the arms, and on the bottoms of the feet; then take a thorough portion of calomel, let it remain in the stomach three or four hours and then physic it off well with salts or rhubarb.

Then if the pain in the head and the fever continue,

give the patient freely of crawly tea, and half a tea-spoonful of spirits of nitre in a little warm catnip tea, once in two hours, if the surface is dry, and common fever powders once in two hours. Put mustard drafts on the feet; keep the head wet in salt and water, cold or in vinegar and water; sponge the patient once in two or three hours in soap and water, salarætus water, cool or tepid, in mustard or vinegar and water, and soak the feet often in weak lye.

Give light cathartics to keep the bowels open; rub the spine frequently with mustard and vinegar, gargle the throat and mouth often with sage and goldthread, and be particular to keep the mouth and teeth clean. Give the patient all the cold water he wants, and let him drink occasionally of slippery elm and flax seed, and cream of tartar.

If the bowels become tender and inflamed, apply a poultice of mustard or cat tail flag root, until the irritation subsides. For the cough give a tea of licorice and hyssop.

The diet should be water gruel, rice water or bread tea, and if he likes let the patient drink of lemon water.

When the fever turns or the patient begins to sink, he should be rubbed in brandy and cayenne pepper, or brandy and mustard; apply something warm to the feet, and give a little Port wine, or some kind of stimulant, and get action up as soon as possible.

In this fever the bed and linen should be changed every day. The patient should be kept on a straw bed, and the room well ventilated; in fact the doors and

windows ought not to be closed at any time, unless in rainy and damp weather, and then the doors should be opened into all the adjoining rooms. If the weather is very warm, it would be well to sprinkle the floor occasionally with vinegar and water. Rosin should be burned once or twice a day in the room, and tansy or some other kind of bitter herb scattered about.

As soon as the fever turns, the patient may take of beef tea, boiled rice, and wine whey; also, lady's slipper and camomile tea.

A week or ten days after the fever has left, the patient should take half a table spoonful of the syrup for typhus fever twice a day.

HECTIC FEVER.

CAUSES.—Hectic fever arises from long continued irritation or from any local disease that affects the constitution, whether producing suppuration or not. The following are prominent causes: weak state of the lungs, raising of a pus or mucous from the tubercles of the lungs, general nervous disease or debility, disease of the hip joints, scrofula swellings, long standing spinal affections, white swellings and hurts or injuries. Consumptive persons are most liable to this disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are loss of appetite, heat and pain in the stomach after eating, costiveness, shortness of breath, upon over exertion, irregular motion of

the heart, disagreeable feeling through the head, mind easily confused, flushes of fever, quick weak pulse, cold feet and hands and sometimes burning of the same, hic-coughs at times, pale dejected countenance, and bright red spots first on one cheek and then on the other, generally appearing at a regular hour of the day.

TREATMENT.--This disease must be treated according to the causes that produce it. In all cases, however, the bowels must be kept regular by giving rhubarb and anise seed. Give the fever powders and a tea of crawly often while the fever is on; also, give a bracing medicine of camomile blows, lady's slipper or valerian, and golden seal root, made into a tea; let the patient drink as much as can be borne without raising the fever.

Rub the spine in the brandy wash once or twice a day, and give half a table spoonful of the syrup for hectic fever twice a day. •

SCARLET FEVER.

DESCRIPTION.--This disease is contagious, most commonly among children, and often goes through whole families.

It commences with chills and flashes of fever, pain in the head and limbs, a breaking out with scarlet red blotches, or a rash, first upon the face, arms and breast, and sometimes covering the whole body and limbs. On

the third or fourth day the blotches run together, producing a lighter color, and the scarf skin begins to peel off. Sometimes there is a great deal of inflammation and swelling about the throat, and cankered spots. When this is the case there is the appearance of malignant quinsy or putrid sore throat; pulse quick and full, scorching fever, and difficulty in swallowing and breathing.

TREATMENT.--The bowels must be kept open with some kind of mild cathartic, such as salts or rhubarb. The patient should be sponged off in vinegar and water or soap and water; the head in order to be kept cool must be wet in salt and vinegar or salt and water.

When the throat becomes swollen apply a poultice made of cat tail flag root boiled in milk, or of weak lye thickened with crumbs of bread. Gargle the throat often with vinegar and cayenne pepper, or with sage, goldthread and borax. If badly inflamed, let the patient drink freely of cream of tartar and soda, while the fever is on, or of a tea made of crawly root and black snake root. He should drink freely of comomile and saffron from the beginning. Keep mustard drafts on the bottoms of the feet. Persons in this sickness should have all the cooling drinks they want—slippery elm, flax seed, and the like, and the room should be well ventilated.

FEVER AND AGUE.

CAUSES.—Many persons afflicted with this disease, have no correct idea of its causes. It is generally produced by an impurity of the atmosphere. Individuals living in new countries, are most subject to it, especially those who settle near marshes, swamps, ponds or any dead standing water. Stagnation of blood, which obstructs the glands of the liver, together with an external cold, constitutes the *ague*. For want of a due balance in the system, the ague agitates the patient, and as motion and action always create heat, so of course *fever* must follow,

SYMPTOMS—The first indications of this disorder, are loss of appetite, bilious stomach, inaction of the blood, a dull, heavy, disagreeable feeling throughout the system, flying, shooting pains through the head, sides and stomach, pain in the back and bones, pale countenance, chilly, shivering when exposed to the air, scanty urine, and weak and irregular pulse.

If these symptoms are not checked, regular chills will follow, regularly every or every other day; generally a severe shaking for an hour or two, followed by a burning fever from six to ten hours, attended with severe pain in the head, sharp shooting pains throughout the system, quick pulse, wild, disagreeable feeling of the head, and sometimes delirium.

TREATMENT.—When the patient is first attacked

with these symptoms, administer a thoroughwort emetic, and shortly after a thorough portion of bilious pills. Then give of the syrup for the fever and ague, a table spoonful three times a day. When the chill comes on let the patient drink freely of tea made of equal quantities of queen of the meadow root, Angelica root, and life root. When the fever comes, let him drink freely of a tea made of crawly root and cream of tartar, and take half a tea-spoonful spirits of nitre once in two hours, till perspiration is produced. Mustard drafts should be kept on the bottoms of the feet all the time.

INFANTS' INTERMITTENT FEVER.

DESCRIPTION.—Children from one to six years of age are liable to this disease. It may be produced from costiveness, relaxed state of the bowels, or from improper diet, and sometimes from other causes.

The child is generally attacked with a slight chill, accompanied with nausea, and pain through the limbs and head, drowsiness and dullness of the eyes, flashes of fever, weak, quick pulse, dryness of the surface and loss of appetite. When the fever is on it is difficult to arouse the child, sufficiently to take medicine or food. When the fever is off, there is a moisture on the surface, and the patient will appear almost well. Perhaps in an hour from this time the fever will be high again, the child almost senseless; there will be severe pain in the

head, the lips parched and tongue dry, the little one throwing the hands to the head sometimes, or picking the lips continually, and rolling the eyes back.

This disease is often mistaken from these symptoms for the dropsy on the brain.

TREATMENT.—When first attacked give a light portion of rhubarb; soak the feet and apply onion drafts; keep the head wet in salt and water, cold; give freely of crawlly tea, and one fourth tea-spoonful spirits of nitre once in three or four hours. Keep some kind of sweating leaves around the wrists, and sponge the patient once in two or three hours in smartweed tea; when there is much pain in the head, and stupor, apply a mustard seed poultice on the back of the neck and around the arms above the elbows. Give freely of slippery elm or lemon water; wet the mouth often, and be particular to keep the bowels regular.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

CAUSES.—Persons whose blood is thick and inactive, are most liable to this disease. It is generally brought on by exposure, or by suddenly taking a severe cold, and sometimes by drinking ardent spirits.

SYMPTOMS.—The usual symptoms of Pneumonia, are severe pain and soreness through the lungs and chest, with a hard, dry cough, and high fever, and the pulse slow and heavy. When both lobes of the lungs be-

come much inflamed, this a very difficult disease to be removed.

REMEDIES.—When the patient is first attacked, give a thorough portion of bilious pills. Then a mustard seed poultice should be applied over the region of the lungs; also, put mustard drafts to the feet, and around the arms above the elbows.

After the operation of the pills, give to the patient of a solution of bloodroot and squills, (in equal quantities) and vinegar, sweetened with honey, a tea-spoonful once an hour till it sickens a very little. When there is shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing, give the solution five or six times before administering the pills. Cream of tartar and fever powder should be given once in two hours till the fever abates.

If the lungs still remain tight, and the cough dry, apply a plaster made of skunk's oil and Scotch snuff, over the region of the lungs. Give to the patient half a table spoonful of the lung syrup three times a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease commences with a severe pain near the short ribs, in the right side, shooting to the clavicle or top of the shoulder, and through to the shoulder blade, causing the patient to suffer more when lying on the left side. It is also attended with

fever, hacking cough, irritation of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes with diarrhoea or vomiting, sallow countenance, and high colored urine.

TREATMENT.—First apply mustard drafts to the feet, then give a thorough portion of calomel and jalap, or liver pills. After the operation, give of the liver syrup a tea-spoonful four or five times during the day. Use cooling drinks, such as slippery elm, and cream of tartar.

If the disease becomes chronic, and the cough continues, make use of blood root and squills, sweetened with honey, for the purpose of keeping the cough loose. Give to the patient a pill of beef's gall half the size of a pea every other morning, for ten or fifteen days. Soda may be used freely as a drink. Sponge the patient occasionally in salæratus water; apply a mustard poultice over the region of the liver; also, between the shoulders; keep the mustard or other warming drafts upon the feet.

INFLAMMATION ON THE BRAIN.

CAUSES.—The causes of this disease are various. It sometimes arises from injuries on the head, bad state of the blood and stomach, sudden colds, and not unfrequently from mismanagement in other diseases, such as scattering inflammation from any other part of the system.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms of this disease, are

severe pain and great sensation of heat in the head. This causes a stupor and drowsiness; the eyes become bloodshot, the patient manifesting an indifference to opening them. Delirium sometimes attends, or a general stupidity, with flashes of fever and fluttering pulse.

REMEDIES.—When the patient becomes stupid, and the eyes begin to be red, apply cold applications to the head, mustard drafts to the feet, also to the back of the neck, and then give a powerful cathartic of some kind.

Cooling drinks should be used, such as cream of tartar and soda. To keep the pores open give a tea-spoonful of the spirits of nitre once in two hours. When this disease occurs with children, and the delirium is frequent, give them a tea made of garlics and colt's false tongue. Apply garlic or onion drafts to the wrists and feet, or put them into warm water up to their shoulders, keeping cold applications on the head at the same time.

INFLAMMATION AND IRRITATION OF THE STOMACH.

CAUSES.—This disease is often produced from a bad state of the liver, from overacting or heating the blood, and sometimes from overloading the stomach, or going long without food.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain and heat through the region of the stomach increased by taking food therein, are usually the first indications of this disease; also a burning,

gnawing sensation, attended with a soreness of the gastric region. Other indications often appear like the following: costiveness, at times severe pain caused by wind, hiccoughs, and vomiting. The pulse is usually hard and slow—the patient feeling a great prostration of strength.

TREATMENT.—In treating this disease, first give a light portion of rhubarb, and apply a strengthening plaster over the region of the stomach. Then give of the syrup for the stomach and debility, one half a table spoonful three times a day. During sickness of this kind the diet should be light.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

CAUSES.—The inflammation of the intestines, or of the mucous membrane lining the intestines, is occasioned by long continued costiveness, irregular diet, eating unripe fruit, or large quantities of nuts, or by strictures, or by scarious tumors of the intestines. It is sometimes caused by going into the water, or by drinking large quantities of water when heated by exercise.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe pain in the bowels, shooting and twisting about, with a degree of tenderness and soreness by pressure on the bowels; costiveness, vomiting bilious matter, dark and fœtid; it sometimes appearing to the patient as though there were no passage downwards; pain in the head, back and loins; great heat

and sometimes bloating of the bowels, with fever, pulse slow and hard, and tongue dry, are the usual symptoms of inflammation of the bowels.

REMEDIES.—The patient should take a portion of rhubarb ; soak the feet, and apply a mustard or cat tail flag root poultice, cold, over the stomach and bowels, and mustard to the feet ; use injections of salts and water, or of slippery elm with the addition of a little salt, and get the bowels to move as soon as possible. If the pain should be very acute, and the inflammation run high, bleeding will be necessary. Give the patient cooling drinks, such as slippery elm or cream of tartar, and keep the bowels open.

If the fever and inflammation continue, use the fever remedies—spirits of nitre and fever powders, once in two or three hours. Sponge the patient often in smartweed or soap and water. Keep the extremities warm, and have the diet light.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

CAUSES.—Inflammation of the ear is generally occasioned by taking cold, or exposing the ear to a current of air, and sometimes by cutting the hair in cold weather.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are, acute pain through the head and ears, throbbing and beating of the head, and sometimes delirium. It is generally attended with redness and swelling, sometimes external and at others

internal. When internal, supuration is produced, with a copious discharge at the ear, and in some cases the discharge is slow and lasts for months and years, causing deafness.

TREATMENT.—As soon as the patient feels these symptoms, he should use the common liniment about the ear and head; steam the ear with vinegar or camphor; apply a poultice made of catnip or celandine herb, or some kind of sweating leaves; and drop laudanum and sweet oil into the ear.

If these remedies fail to sweat it away, and there should be swelling and redness external, apply a flax seed poultice or a drawing plaster, and draw it to a head if possible.

As soon as the ear begins to discharge, syringe it out frequently with Castile soap and water. If the discharge continues until the inflammation and soreness are gone, syringe the ear occasionally with a weak lotion of white oak bark, with the addition of a little sweet oil.

Should the patient be fevery in the first stages, give the fever remedies, and keep drafts on the feet.

INFLAMMATION OR PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

CAUSES.—Whatever weakens the action of the heart has a tendency to produce the symptoms of this disease. Great excitement of mind, intemperance in eating or drinking, enlargement of the heart, or any in-

flammation of that organ, are also causes of palpitation of the heart.

SYMPTOMS.—Palpitation, shortness of breath, pain, and a sensation of tightness, or stricture of the chest, pain over the region of the heart, fatigue from walking fast, or from going up stairs, pulse quick and irregular, pain in the head, giddiness, beating of the arteries of the neck and temples, flashes of fever and loss of appetite are its usual indications.

TREATMENT.—When the patient feels any symptoms of this disease, he should take a light cathartic; apply a mustard plaster over the region of the heart and chest, and mustard drafts to the feet; rub the spine in brandy and cayenne pepper, once or twice a day, and take exercise in the open air. Finally, he should take a table spoonful of the syrup for inflammation or palpitation of the heart twice a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CAUSES.—This disease most commonly arises from atarrh, measles, or from hepatic diseases. It may proceed from heat, cold, or from inhaling any irritating vapor, or particles of matter floating in the atmosphere, and sometimes from the whooping cough.

SYMPTOMS.—These are, loss of appetite, irritating cough, hoarseness, soreness of the throat, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes,

disagreeable feeling of the stomach, pain in the head, throat irritated and cough increased by going into cold or damp air, slight fur on the tongue, and bowels irregular.

REMEDIES.—On feeling the first symptoms of this complaint, the patient should cleanse the stomach thoroughly with rhubarb, apply a mustard poultice about the neck, and wear it till a redness of the surface is produced; also take half a tea-spoonful of extract of cherry, two or three times a day. If there should be much inaction or inflammation of the throat, apply electricity to the throat and over the lungs, every or every other day. Keep mustard drafts on the feet, and around the arms above the elbows. If produced from the catarrh, take the catarrh snuff once a day. Take half a table spoonful of the syrup for the throat and lungs, twice a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

CAUSES.—Inflammation of the eyes arises from external injuries, exposure to bleak winds and cold, to free use of spirituous liquors, long exposure to strong light, and sometimes from measles, small pox, scurvy and scrofula, or erysipelas.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain from the least motion of the eyeballs, great heat and redness, morbid sensibility to light and effusion of tears of an excreting quality. If the

inflammation runs high, it sometimes ruins the sight. In a shorter or longer period, the inflammation will subside, although the external appearance of the redness and inflammation may remain for a long time after the pain and soreness have subsided.

TREATMENT.—When the patient finds his eyes thus affected, he should apply a poultice of cat tail flag root over them, cold, or Indian meal stirred in butter-milk, cold. Put mustard plasters on the back of the neck, and around the arms above the elbows; wash the eyes once or twice a day in the juice of houseleeks, or in the juice of a rotten apple.

All harsh eye-water should be set aside. Put the feet into warm water frequently, and wear mustard on the bottoms of the feet. Take a table spoonful twice a day of the syrup for inflammation in the eyes.

INFLAMMATION OR AGUE IN THE BREAST.

ES.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease most commonly arises from colds, but sometimes from scrofula in the blood, which produces swelling and sometimes abscesses, attended with severe pain through the part affected, chills and flashes of fever.

TREATMENT.—As soon as the patient feels any symptoms of this disease, she should anoint the part affected thoroughly with an ointment made of bitter sweet bark, green osier bark, sweet clover herb, fresh butter and

tar, (two parts butter and one of tar,) and then apply a poultice of cat tail flag root or slippery elm.

If these remedies are used in season they will remove the pain and swelling, without abscess. The patient should take a light portion of salts, and drink freely of crawly or some other kind of herb tea, that will produce perspiration. If the inflammation should increase, and produce an abscess, the patient should continue the poultice and ointment.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

CAUSES.—In adults this disease is produced by long and tedious study, or by any over exertion of the brain, by a cold suddenly taken, and sometimes by a heavy blow on the head. In children it is often caused by rickets in the head.

SYMPTOMS.—At first there is the sensation of a dull, heavy pain in the head, with frequent paroxysms.—Soon the eyes become languid, the veins of the eyes are tinged with blood, the eyeballs roll upward, and the face and head begin to bloat. At length the patient becomes partially senseless, the mouth dry, tongue inactive, and the pulse weak and irregular.

If all these symptoms appear, there is but slight hope, if any, that the patient will recover.

REMEDIES.—When first attacked, a powerful cathartic should be given. Apply a blister to the back of the

neck, also to each arm, above the elbows. Then soak the feet in warm water, and put warming drafts to them; the feet and limbs should be kept warm, and cold applications upon the head, such as salt and water, or salt and vinegar. Give a cooling drink made of cleavers, (commonly known as cliver vine,) or slippery elm. If the patient is fevery, cream of tartar and soda should be given occasionally.

When all these remedies are closely attended to from the beginning, they will most certainly produce a cure.

DROPSY OF THE CHEST.

CAUSES.—This disease is usually brought on by a weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, inaction of the blood, and sometimes by a general debility of the system.

SYMPTOMS.—Heavy pain in the stomach, shortness of breath, aggravated by over exertion, or on lying down, pressure or heaviness at the pit of the stomach; flashes of fever, a dry, hacking cough at times, purple colored lips, fluttering of the heart, irregular pulse, and sometimes dizziness of the head, are the characteristic symptoms of this disease.

REMEDIES.—Take a table spoonful of the syrup for the dropsy, morning and evening. For a common drink when fevery, smash the green cliver vine, (cleavers) and put it into cold water. Apply a mustard seed

poultice over the region of the stomach and chest, also between the shoulders, and keep warming drafts upon the bottoms of the feet.

ERYSIPelas.

DESCRIPTION.—There are various kinds of erysipelas, and it affects persons in every period of life—from the infant one day old to the man or woman of extreme old age. It arises from various causes; with many persons it is hereditary, in others it proceeds from a bad state of the liver, or some protracted fever, and from taking improper medicines. Sometimes it is the result of inflammation in some organ.

The putrid and malignant erysipelas are contagious the same as any other epidemic. Nurses, and persons who are over patients, by having bad stomachs, being broken of their rest, and going without their regular meals, are liable to take either the malignant or putrid form of erysipelas.

The *malignant* form most generally commences in the limbs, producing a red or purple spot, attended with a burning, prickling sensation, and occasionally it will disappear, then appear again in a different place; sometimes it commences on one foot or one arm, at other times about the neck and throat, producing swelling inflammation, which runs high; severe pain, cold chills, fever, hard irregular pulse, symptoms of gangrene about

the throat, and often resulting in death in eight and forty hours.

When it locates in the limbs it generally continues for a long time; some parts of the flesh becoming lifeless will drop out, thus rendering the limb useless, though the patient may live.

This form of erysipelas often affects the lungs, liver and stomach, and in this case it is difficult to remove it. When, however, the patient is attacked with malignant erysipelas, if strict attention is paid to the remedies from the beginning, the inflammation may be subdued, and the patient saved.

The *putrid* erysipelas generally commences with severe pain and chills, pain in the head, a redness or eruption on the surface of the limbs, sometimes spreading all over the body, producing fever and nausea; inflammation and swelling of the face and head, or some portion of the limbs. When it becomes located it produces suppuration. This form of erysipelas often affects children, causing swellings, tumors and gatherings in the head, which are very troublesome, though it is not as dangerous as the malignant form.

There is a form of *inflammatory* erysipelas, which travels in the blood, sometimes affecting one part of the system, then another, causing acute pain similar to the gout or rheumatic pains. It will sometimes affect one joint and then another, attended with febrile symptoms, pain in the head, drowsiness and stupor, and is often mistaken for a rheumatic affection.

Another form of erysipelas is a *rash*, of a scarlet

red, and generally appears in the face and arms, though occasionally it will spread over the body. Sometimes it appears in small pimples, at others in small water blisters, which will run together and pass off, leaving a roughness of the scarf skin. This form of erysipelas generally remains three or four days, produces itching or stinging, often strikes in on being exposed to the cold, and sometimes appears and disappears several times in the course of the day. On striking in it produces a disagreeable feeling, nausea and faint feeling at the stomach. This form often affects the eyes, producing redness and inflammation of the eyelids.

When some children that have this form of erysipelas are exposed to the cold, it will cause it to strike in and affect the lungs, which produces a tightness and inflammation of them, shortness of breath, rattling, wheezing, and sometimes a cough, which terminates in mortification. In this case it is often mistaken for croup or rattles.

Some infants that *inherit* the erysipelas, will appear well for days, weeks, and sometimes months, then become restless, with the appearance of cholic pain, stupor and nausea; soon appears a red blotch or spot on the limb, thigh or abdomen, turning purple, with tenderness of touch, and spreading over the whole abdomen, which causes inflammation and mortification, and often results in death in twenty-four hours from the time the erysipelas appears.

There is a slight form of *contagious* erysipelas which makes its appearance among children, in the form of a

rash of scarlet red, covering the whole surface, and producing slight fever, costiveness, pain in the head and limbs, slight fur on the tongue, quick pulse, and great heat, with itching and burning. It generally turns and disappears on the fourth or fifth day, similar to the measles.

TREATMENT.—When the patient is attacked with the malignant erysipelas, he should take a thorough portion of active physic, and then drink freely of a tea made of sage and saffron. If deep red or purple spots appear, with much tenderness, apply the bitter sweet ointment or a little of the common liniment. If the limb or part affected, should become badly swollen or inflamed, apply a flannel wet in strong smartweed tea; change it often, give the patient freely of a mucilage of slippery elm or flax seed; also of cream of tartar or crawling tea. If the inflammation should locate about the throat, gargle it often with a tea of saffron and cat tail flag root; apply mustard plasters around the arms and across the back of the neck. Keep an application of smartweed or cat tail flag root, about the neck, and salt and water, cold, on the head.

If the lungs should become tight, with any appearance of its locating there, apply a plaster over them, made of skunk's oil and Scotch snuff, and give the patient freely of licorice, or fry an onion in hen's or skunk's oil, strain it and give a tea-spoonful once in two hours. Should the inflammation run high about the throat and head, it will be necessary in some cases to apply leeches about the throat and under the ears.

Letting of blood in this disease, is generally injurious. If the surface is dry, and there is much thirst, give half a tea-spoonful of the spirits of nitre once in two hours. Keep mustard drafts on the feet.

The patient when attacked with the putrid erysipelas, should take a thorough portion of bilious pills, soak the feet, and apply mustard drafts. Take the saffron and sage the same as for the malignant forms, to keep the disease on the surface. If it becomes located about the limbs, and produces swelling and symptoms of suppuration, apply a poultice made of carrots, or of charcoal and yeast. When it commences to discharge, apply a flax seed, bread and milk, or catnip poultice, and keep the sore or ulcer well cleansed with soap and water. If it should locate in the throat, and produce swelling or enlargement of the tonsils, or almonds of the ear, the patient should steam the throat with camphor or vinegar, the same as in quinsy or malignant sore throat, and apply sweating leaves or poultices about the ear or neck. Bathe the part affected with the common liniment once or twice a day. Mix equal quantities of salts, cream of tartar, soda, add water enough to dissolve them, and give the patient sufficient to move the bowels every day. Gargle the throat once or twice a day with cayenne pepper and vinegar, or salt and vinegar.

If the throat or tonsils should become badly swollen, to scarify them would be beneficial. Should there be much fever, thirst and irregular pulse, give the fever remedies.

If the inflammation runs high in this or the malignant form of erysipelas, and there should be symptoms of gangrene, give the patient a table spoonful of yeast, once in three or four hours ; brewer's yeast is the best.

In the inflammatory form of erysipelas, it is necessary to keep the stomach thoroughly cleansed. As soon as the patient begins to feel pain moving about in his limbs, through the back and sides, with heat, pain in the head, drowsy sensations and disturbed rest, he should take a syrup to produce action in the liver and blood, made of dandelion root, celandine herb, black cherry tree bark, balm of Gilead buds, prickly ash berries and life root ; take a small handful of each for a pint, add one pound of loaf sugar, and take a table spoonful twice a day.

If this form of erysipelas should affect the lungs, which is sometimes the case, and cause a tightness of them, and pain and disagreeable feeling through the chest, apply a sweating plaster over the lungs, and give a tea-spoonful of the extract of cherry once or twice a day. If the limbs, or any part should become inflamed by taking cold, bathe them thoroughly in the common liniment or brandy wash.

For the form of erysipelas which appears upon the surface, the patient should take, when it first shows itself, a syrup for the blood, made of sarsaparilla root, green osier bark, bitter sweet bark, prince's pine, saffron and sage. Take one half pound of sarsaparilla, and a single handful of each of the others for one quart ; add one and a half pounds of loaf sugar. A child under five years of age, should take a tea-spoonful

three times a day—an adult a table spoonful two or three times a day.

Take a tea-spoonful of the salts, soda, cream of tar tar, once a day. If the lungs become affected from taking cold, apply a snuff plaster as before ordered. Give a tea of blood root and licorice, a tea-spoonful once an hour till it sickens, and then give a light portion of castor oil. If the snuff plaster produce much nausea, remove it and apply roasted or raw onions; also, to the feet and around the wrists. If the eyes become inflamed, keep cold applications on the head, wash the eyes frequently in soda water, apply Indian meal wet with buttermilk over them, or smash house-leeks and bind them on. Use these remedies cold.

All that is necessary to be done in the slight form of erysipelas, is to give a cooling mucilage, and use freely of cream of tartar, also of saffron and crawly tea. If there be much heat and burning, make a wash of sugar of lead and soft water; add sugar of lead to make it taste a very little, and wash the parts affected once or twice a day.

The inherited form of erysipelas, should be attended to in season. Put the feet into warm water, apply warming drawing drafts as soon as a red spot appears, or apply flannel wet in smartweed or bitter sweet tea, also apply a flannel wet in the same over the bowels, or a poultice of cat tail flag root. Steep rhubarb and anise seed together, and give sufficient to operate thoroughly. Keep the head wet in salt and water, cold. In all forms of the erysipelas it is very necessary to keep the stomach and bowels regular.

SCROFULA.

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT.—This disease in some cases is hereditary; in others it arises from a bad state of the stomach, digestive organs, and bowels. It most generally affects the glands of the neck, locating about the neck or under the ear or chin; but is liable to affect any part of the body or limbs. It commonly produces a slow, indolent form of tumor, either scarious or ulcerous.

Scrofula tumors or lumps sometimes remain for years without producing pain or irritation; then from heating the blood, or taking too much irritating medicine, they will begin to increase rapidly, with severe pain and slight inflammation, and gather and break, discharging a thin, milky appearing matter. When this is the case, or when there is the first appearance of suppuration, apply a poultice made of bayberry bark from the root, and bitter-sweet bark; boil these barks in soft water until the strength is out, strain and thicken with Indian meal; or use one made of wheat bread and weak lye. Oil these poultices over with the common liniment before applying them. As soon as the sore or ulcer begins to discharge, apply a plaster made of white pine turpentine and bay-berry tallow.

Sometimes there are scrofula tumors formed on the liver, lungs, kidneys, and in the abdomen; and in any of these cases, they generally prove serious.

Scrofula sometimes appears in the form of a soft, spongy tumor, about the joint of the knee, ankle, or elbow. When it becomes increased to any extent, it causes fever, heavy coat on the tongue, pain in the head, sometimes chills, and frequent and irregular pulse. When the patient first feels any of the above symptoms, or if there are any enlargements, or lumps about the glands of the neck, he should take a thorough portion of cooling physic, also from a tea-spoonful to a table spoonful of the syrup for scrofula, twice or three times a day according to the age. Tar water should be drank freely, also salts and cream of tartar to keep the bowels regular.

This is a disease considered by most physicians to be incurable; but by strictly attending to the following remedies in season, it may be so far removed that it will never break out, nor produce any serious effects.

As soon as any small lumps or tumors appear in any part of the system, apply an ointment two or three times a day made of green osier bark, bitter-sweet bark, sweet clover herb, bay-berry bark, and fresh butter. Keep the stomach and bowels regular, and give freely of the syrup for scrofula. Letting of blood, or taking of calomel, or blue pills, is very injurious in scrofula.

CONSUMPTION.

CAUSES.—Consumption proper, or pulmonary consumption, is sometimes hereditary. Predisposition to

it may be known by a long neck, prominent shoulders, narrowness through the chest, fair skin and light hair.

It is often brought on by being too much or too frequently exposed to night, or damp, or closely confined air; wet or damp feet; thin clothing, and the miserable habit of tight lacing. It has been known to set in after other diseases, as erysipelas, measles, canker or thrush, bleeding at the lungs, long nursing, &c. Consumption has also been induced by premature births, unsound marriages, and general debility.

Though there are properly four different stages in consumption, the disease will be better understood if but two are mentioned here as including the whole course.

SYMPTOMS OF THE FIRST STAGES.—When consumption has first become seated, the patient has a dry, hacking cough, raises a frothy or watery mucous, which seems to the patient to come from the fauces, a sensation of pain and soreness through the chest and sides, shortness of breath and wheezing at times. As the disease progresses, flashes of fever are perceived, a dryness of the hands, shooting pains through the head and between the shoulders, heat in the stomach, with occasional costiveness, disturbed rest and night sweats.

SYMPTOMS OF THE SECOND STAGES—At this crisis of the disease the cough becomes severe, and more troublesome in the morning than evening, the patient raising a thick secretion tinged with blood. These disturbances produce a general debility, a fluttering of the

heart, a hectic fever, a flush on the cheek, the red spots showing themselves about noon, and again towards night. The appetite becomes craving, the pain through the sides severe, and the urine high colored.

Lastly the victim sinks under the cold chills, diarrhoea, severe pain, with swelling of the limbs.

REMEDIES FOR THE FIRST STAGES.—The principal remedies required for the first stages, are the syrup, of which the patient should take a table spoonful three times a day before eating. Also wear mustard on the bottoms of the feet; a sweating plaster over the lungs, and rub the spine with the brandy wash, or common liniment. He should be careful at the same time not to expose himself in any way.

REMEDIES FOR THE SECOND STAGES.—But should the lungs become inflamed, and the symptoms increase, let the patient take of a syrup for the second stages, the same as before.

In case the inflammation and soreness about the lungs and chest become greatly increased, apply a plaster made of skunk's oil and Scotch snuff, over that region. When thirsty, the patient may drink of a mucilage made of flax seed and slippery elm. For the diarrhoea, a tea made of blackberry root, strawberry leaves, and cumfrey root, should be drank occasionally. When the limbs begin to swell, bandage them tight, beginning at the toes, and keep them wet in smart-weed and sal ammoniac, and vinegar, with the chill taken off. This will prevent their swelling badly.

RHEUMATISM.

CAUSES.—There are two kinds of rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory. This disease is generally supposed to be brought on by being exposed to heat and cold; for example, leaving a stove room and going out into the cold air, by putting on damp linen, by sleeping in damp rooms, and by hard labor. But this is not always the case, for many youth have been made cripples for life by rheumatism, who have been delicately brought up, and never exposed to hardships of any kind.

Notwithstanding the various opinions as to the causes of rheumatism, it usually takes its origin from an inactive and impure state of the blood.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

SYMPTOMS.—This disease commonly attacks persons very suddenly. They retire to rest well, but wake up the latter part of the night with an acute pain in the foot or knee, hand or wrist, generally in some joint of the limbs, with a tenderness and soreness of the part affected, which soon begins to be puffed up, the ligaments and muscles become inflamed, and sometimes the cords contracted. In this case the pain is so severe that the patient almost thinks the joints are separating, this kind of rheumatism often changes from one joint or limb to another. When there is much inflammation there is generally great tenderness of the limbs; the

pain is more severe during the latter part of the night, with high fever, profuse sweating at intervals, quick, hard pulse, dark buff of the tongue, and high colored urine. The inflammation sometimes runs so high, that the whole limb becomes swollen, and so great is the soreness and tenderness, that it is almost impossible to move the patient in the least; at other times, not only the limbs but the whole body becomes swollen, with a severe pain through the back and hips, also through the chest and shoulders, and a pressure in the head, and dullness of the eyes. When this is the case, there is danger of the disease terminating in the universal dropsy. This disease also occasionally changes so as to affect the lungs and heart, and at this stage it may be considered dangerous.

TREATMENT.—When the patient is first attacked, he should take a cathartic of some kind; then wash the parts affected in a strong lotion made of boneset, and apply a poultice made of cat tail flag root and skunk cabbage root, boiled in white lye till they become soft. Soak the limbs in beef's brine twice a day, as warm as it can be borne.

Give the patient of a tincture made of one half pint of brandy, one half ounce of black cohush, and one half ounce of colchicum seed, from ten drops to a tea-spoonful twice a day. Let him drink freely of slippery elm or flax seed. If this does not remove the disease, put the patient into a sulphur bath every other morning for three mornings. Before going into the box, a tea should be given made of camomile, orange peel

and columbo, to keep it from striking to the stomach. In about thirty minutes after coming from the bath, sponge the patient in salæratus water. Keep mustard drafts upon the feet, and rub the parts affected once or twice a day thoroughly, in the rheumatic ointment or common liniment. Give of the syrup for inflammatory rheumatism, a table spoonful three times a day. Be particular to keep the bowels regular; for this purpose use sulphur or rhubarb.

When the joints become badly inflamed, and the cords greatly contracted, cupping and blistering are sometimes necessary. If the fever be high, give common fever powder, and let the patient drink a tea made of burdock seed, nettle root and cliver vine, (cleavers.)

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

SYMPTOMS.—The chronic rheumatism generally comes on gradually, sometimes causing pain in the shoulders and back, at others in the stomach, or elbows, or knees, producing a stiffness of the joints, first of one and then of the other, with darting, shooting pains throughout the system. It is usually more troublesome nights than days, and more painful stormy, windy days, than pleasant ones. This disease sometimes settles in the back, and renders the patient nearly helpless for weeks; then it will shift to the limbs and cause a lameness and soreness of the joints, and sometimes a stiffness that remains for months, with shooting, darting pains most of the time. This form of rheumatism is not generally attended with fever.

TREATMENT.—The best treatment for this disease, is to sweat the patient thoroughly, and then give of the syrup for chronic rheumatism a table spoonful three times a day before eating. Also bathe the parts affected once or twice a day in the brandy wash, and give a tea-spoonful in milk three times a day. Make use of the rheumatic ointment or common liniment.

D Y S P E P S I A .

CAUSES.—Persons often become afflicted with this troublesome disease by overloading the stomach, or by drinking to excess, by a sedentary life, by taking medicine to weaken the acids of the stomach, or by loss of motion of the digestive organs. It is sometimes brought on by long and loud speaking, at others by reaching, and straining the stomach, and not unfrequently by living on rich and high seasoned food. Individuals living in confined air, who take but little exercise, are more subject to this complaint.

SYMPTOMS.—Among the more prominent symptoms, are, loss of appetite, nausea and sometimes vomiting, with a distention of the stomach, a sharp pain being produced therein by taking food. Generally in a short time after eating, a sour acid rises in the throat, attended with heat and a burning sensation in the gastric region. Soreness is often produced by pressure on the stomach: Heart-burn, costiveness, wind in the stom-

ach, a gnawing sensation, and at times a hankering after food, are the indications of dyspepsia. The pulse of persons in this condition, is generally slow and weak, while severe pains seem shooting from the stomach, through the sides and between the shoulders.

TREATMENT.—When the patient first begins to realize that this disease is fastening itself upon him, he should take a thorough portion of the dyspeptic pills, and then drink of the syrup for the dyspepsia, one half a table spoonful morning and evening.

Apply a strengthening plaster over the pit of the stomach. Let a powder be made of burnt oyster shell and the peeling of a hen's gizzard in equal quantities, of which the patient should take as much as can be raised on the point of a penknife, three times a day. If a person would be cured of the dyspepsia, *tea, sale coffee, and tobacco*, must be left entirely alone. To keep the bowels regular, rhubarb, and anise seed should be taken occasionally. Let the diet be light, the patient subsisting mostly upon Graham bread, and vegetables that are easily digested.

ASTHMA.

DESCRIPTION.—Asthma is a spasmodic disease of the lungs, the dry and moist distinguish both the humorous and nervous causes.

This complaint sometimes arises from a bad texture

or formation of the chest. Though there are many causes that produce it, yet many persons afflicted with this disease can say with propriety, that severe colds render it much more severe. If they may not be ranked among the most prominent of the causes, oft repeated colds produce the fits or paroxysms. With some persons these fits are more periodical than with others, but in this disease there is always a difficulty in breathing, with a tightness and soreness of the chest and lungs.

The cause of a continued asthma is a compression of the lungs, by a serum or dropsy in the breast, empyema, corpulence, adhesion of the lungs to the pleura, in a word, by whatever compresses the lungs. impedes the circulation of the blood through them, or prevents their being duly expanded by the air

REMEDIES.—Cleanse the stomach well, and apply drawing and sweating plasters over the region of the lungs, then take half a table spoonful three times a day, of the syrup for asthma. Wear warming plasters on the bottoms of the feet continually.

When the paroxysm comes on, soak the feet, and make a strong tea of smartweed, and while boiling hot turn it on wheat bran, strain and sweeten with honey, and let the patient drink freely of it as warm as he can bear it. Apply smartweed over the region of the lungs, and give cooling drinks, such as flax seed and slippery elm.

PLEURISY.

DESCRIPTION.—The pleurisy is a disease seated on the double coats of a membrane which covers the whole inward cavity of the thorax. The fever runs high on the intercostal muscles, the sensation of a severe pain in the side, with difficulty of breathing.

REMEDIES.—When the patient is first attacked, give a cathartic. (If the attack is severe, letting of blood will be beneficial.) After the operation give ten or twelve drops of the oil of pennyroyal or red cedar. Apply hops and vinegar, warm to the side, or oats boiled in vinegar and water, put into a small bag. Soak the feet, and apply mustard drafts to them. If this does not relieve the patient; apply blisters or mustard poultices to the side. Give a fever powder once in two hours while the fever continues. Finally, give a table spoonful of the syrup for pleurisy, three times a day.

BILIOUS CHOLIC.

SYMPTOMS.—When in this complaint there is much inflammation, it is almost presumption to give any kind of hot physic. It is often attended with vomiting; sometimes the patient imagines his bowels are drawing back to his back bone, at other times he fancies them

tied into knots. If the inflammation becomes so high that it is perceptible upon the extremities of the patient, the case is dangerous.

Bilious cholic is generally attended with a scorching fever, parched tongue, great thirst, irregular pulse, slow and heavy, and always an irregularity of the alimentary canal.

REMEDIES.—When first attacked, give of a strong tea made of queen of the meadow, as warm as it can be taken to turn the sickness, then give the patient some kind of quick and cool physic. Apply smartweed and boneset across the bowels as warm as they can be borne, and change them often. Put mustard drafts to the feet, and rub the patient thoroughly with mustard and vinegar. If the pain continues severe, after the operation of the cathartic, give a small powder of morphine, and also a tea made of the inside of hemlock bark, colt's foot, snake root, life root and smellage root or seed ; let the patient drink freely of this till the pain subsides. As soon as the cathartic begins to operate, give a tea-spoonful of the frog ointment, once in two hours for eight or ten times. Persons who are subject to this disease, should take frequently of the bilious cholic preventive, or when any symptoms of it are felt, take one half table spoonful once in two hours, and this will generally prevent it.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—When the bile so exceeds the acrimonious matter as to irritate the stomach and bowels, the following symptoms will take place, viz: severe pain at the pit of the stomach and a griping pain in the bowels, with the vomiting and purging of a yellow green, or blackish, watery matter.

TREATMENT.—This disease must be humored according to the first symptoms. If taken with vomiting, it must be checked by giving a strong tea made of queen of the meadow root and pennyroyal or spearmint. This will settle the stomach and prepare it for a cathartic. Then give a thorough portion of the jaundice pills. After the operation, give of the syrup for the cholera morbus, one half table spoonful three times a day.—
When first attacked, soak the feet of the patient, and get him into a sweat if possible.

D Y S E N T E R Y.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—This disease is most common in the months of July and August, and is generally caused by the extreme hot weather, and by overloading the stomach with green fruit. These things produce a disturbance and inaction of the stomach,

also an irritation of the liver, and these together cause an irritation of the alimentary canal. Hence follows a severe pain through the stomach and bowels, with an inclination to go to stool often, and a discharge of bloody matter. When this is the case there is danger of inflammation ; the patient becomes fevery and prostrate, pulse quick, and pain through the back.

REMEDIES.—When the patient finds himself thus afflicted, he should first take a portion of rhubarb, and then take a tea-spoonful of the syrup for dysentery once an hour till the disease is checked. Make free use of flax seed or slippery elm tea. When there is much inflammation or soreness, apply cloths wet in smartweed across the bowels, and use an injection of starch or slippery elm, with the addition of a tea-spoonful of laudanum.

INFLUENZA.

Though this distemper is commonly supposed to be contagious, it is nevertheless carried altogether in the air, and hence generally affects whole neighborhoods, towns, and even countries at the same time.

SYMPTOMS.—The principal symptoms of influenza, are, pressure and pain in the head, hoarseness and soreness of the throat, heaviness and tenderness of the eyes, hot scalding water discharging at the nose, with watery inflamed eyes, cold chills and flashes of fever.

pain in the bones, shooting pains through the head and back, and sometimes a pressure in the stomach, and tightness of the lungs, with a cough, and quick and wiry pulse.

TREATMENT.—Soak the feet and sweat the patient with hemlock, and let him drink smartweed or pennyroyal-tea. If the pain and pressure in the head are severe, keep it wet in smartweed tea with the chill taken off. Apply mustard drafts to the feet, and give a table spoonful of the syrup for influenza, three times a day. If the lungs become much affected, make a solution of blood root and squills, and give a tea-spoonful three times a day: also make free use of skunk's cabbage root and wild turnip root, in the form of a powder or tea.

DISEASE OR IRRITATION OF THE SPINE.

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT.—Some diseases originate in the spinal column and affect it primarily; and as the nerves lead from it to every organ and part of the system, it follows that in almost every complaint it is more or less diseased, symptomatically. When this is the case, by pressing the thumb hard upon the sides of and between the prominences of the spine, a tenderness or pain will be felt. When this is the case, and any complaint appears to depend upon spinal irritation, or any curvature of the spine should appear, or

enlargement of any of the joints, the patient should be kept in a straight position, and wear shoulder braces continually. The spine should be rubbed or bathed thoroughly twice a day in the brandy wash or common liniment.

When the inflammation and tenderness subside, bathe the spine in brandy and white oak bark. Give of the syrup for spinal irritation, to strengthen the nerves and regulate the arterial system, one half table spoonful three times a day.

As soon as the patient feels any tenderness, irritation or weakness of the spine these remedies should be attended to immediately, or he will soon be troubled with pain and disagreeable feeling through the head, pain in the back of the neck, at times pain through the shoulders and ribs, weakness and lameness of the arms, weak, irregular pulse, flashes of heat and fever, and at length the whole system will become more or less prostrated.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

CAUSES.—Young persons are more liable to this disease than older ones. It is generally brought on by active exertion, such as jumping, running, wrestling, and sometimes by reaching, or injuries: also from having inflammation of the lungs frequently. Persons who are of a sanguine temperament and delicate health,

with a narrow thorax and prominent shoulders, are more subject to spitting of blood than others.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are, faint disagreeable feelings, languor and dull sensation through the head, saliva of a florid red color, and sometimes nausea and vomiting of a brown or blackish matter, occasioned by lying in the stomach for a long time. If the lungs are diseased, this sickness is somewhat dangerous.

TREATMENT.—It is useless to take any remedies for spitting of blood, unless the patient is very careful about over-exertion in any way, as a slight indiscretion will often render the disease much more alarming. A tea should be given of red beth and red cohush in equal quantities, also a powder of alum once in four or six hours. Put black cherry tree bark and twigs into cold water and let the patient drink of it freely. He should drink also of crawly or slippery elm tea. Give a balsam pill once a day. Be particular to keep the bowels open, wear a sweating plaster over the stomach and lungs, and mustard on the bottoms of the feet.

BLOODY URINE OR BLOOD BY URINE.

CAUSES.—This is rarely a primary disease. It commonly arises from some external injury, blows, bruises, or falls, from some violent exertion, as lifting heavy weights, jumping or riding, or from a stone lodging in

the kidneys, or duct that conveys the urine from them to the bladder.

SYMPTOMS.—These are, acute pain with a sensation of weight in the back, difficulty of emitting urine, pain and heat in the lower part of the bowels, pain in the head, weak, disagreeable feeling of the stomach, and pulse full and irregular.

TREATMENT.—On feeling the symptoms of this disease, the patient should take a thorough portion of rhubarb, and apply a strengthening plaster over the kidneys. Mix equal parts of balsam of copaiba and spirits of nitre, and take from fifteen to twenty drops once a day. He should take freely of a tea made of equal quantities of cat tail flag root, queen of the meadow root, scouring rushes, winter green and cliver vine, and then take of the strengthening syrup for the kidneys, a table spoonful twice a day. The patient should be careful not to overact in any way.

P I L E S ,

CAUSES.—There are two species of this disease, the common and blind piles.

They are generally brought on by some one or more of the following causes, viz: overdoing, lifting, heating the blood, inflammation in the bowels, taking laxative medicines, costiveness, want of action in the arterial system, and general debility.

SYMPTOMS.—The common piles, immediately pro-

duced by a general weakness of the rectum, a loss of action in which organ causes it to fall from its proper place—are attended with much pain and many disagreeable sensations.

The blind piles are usually more painful, and sometimes dangerous. In this species there is at times a profuse bleeding of the pile artery, and a discharge of disagreeable abscesses or ulcers. It is generally attended with inflammation, and severe pain and heat in the small of the back.

TREATMENT.—The common piles can be cured by taking mild cathartics, such as rhubarb, magnesia or castor oil; also a strengthening syrup for the common piles. Of this syrup let the patient take a table spoonful twice a day.

For either the blind or common piles if there is inflammation, apply a poultice of red garden beans or carrots, also use injections of slippery elm or cat tail flag root. Should the inflammation run high, keep the back wet in a strong wash of smartweed. When the inflammation subsides, apply an ointment made of equal quantities of green osier bark, liveforever herb, bitter sweet bark from the root, and green of sweet elder, boiled till the strength is out, strained and simmer down to a small quantity, then fresh butter added and again simmered and stirred till it becomes an ointment: or an ointment may be made of red clover blows, fennel seed, and spikenard root. Take a small handful of each, and having treated them as above, simmer them down in fresh butter and a table spoonful of tar.

The patient should take a table spoonful of the syrup for blind piles, three times a day. When fevery, a drink may be made of slippery elm, flax seed, or wild turnip. If of wild turnip, grate a table spoonful and pour on boiling water till it becomes thick and sizi, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and let the patient drink freely of it through the day.

Wear mustard drafts on the bottoms of the feet, have the diet light, and abstain from all stimulating drinks, such as tea, sale coffee, &c. If these remedies are thoroughly attended to they will prove a sure cure.

JAUNDICE.

CAUSES.—This disease is caused from an obstruction of the liver, or from any thing that produces an inactive state of the blood.

SYMPTOMS.—The usual symptoms are, loss of appetite, stupor, dullness and disagreeable feelings, pain at the pit of the stomach, yellowness of the eyes and finger nails, sallow countenance, and sometimes a yellow, frothy spittle, of a bitter taste, general debility, and pain in the back and limbs.

TREATMENT.—The patient should take a thorough portion of jaundice pills, and then a small pill of beef's gall every other morning, for ten or fifteen mornings. Also take a table spoonful of the syrup for the jaundice twice a day. Exercise in the open air is very beneficial in jaundice.

QUINSY.

CAUSES.—Quinsy is most commonly caused by a sudden check of perspiration, or by wet clothing, or wet feet, sleeping in damp beds or rooms, blowing musical instruments, and by singing and talking loud and long.

SYMPOTMS.—Shooting pain through the parts affected, chills and flashes of heat, enlargement of one or both tonsils, difficulty in swallowing, speaking and breathing, tongue swollen, and crusted with a brown fur, breath offensive, and pulse full and irregular.

TREATMENT.—When the swelling first commences, apply a poultice made of celandine herb, or of cat tail flag root, boiled in white lye, or of the inside of a hornet's nest soaked in vinegar. Continue the poultices, or keep the throat fomented with smartweed. Take a mild cathartic, also a tea made of queen of the meadow root, and pennyroyal herb. If the swelling increases steam the throat with vinegar or camphor gum; for this purpose place a hot stone in the vinegar, and put a funnel over this, and take the steam into the mouth; or burn a little camphor gum on the shovel, and having put the funnel over it, take the steam into the mouth.

Gargle the throat with garden sage, vinegar and cayenne pepper. If the throat becomes full and greatly inflamed, it should be scarified once or twice a day; or if there should appear to be matter, lance it and let it discharge as soon as possible.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

CAUSES.—Epileptic fits are sometimes hereditary, affecting a number in the same family. They are occasionally produced by a blow or some external violent injury of the head, and may arise from disease of the spinal marrow, great excitement of the mind, or of the nervous system, from fits of passion, worms in the stomach or intestines, teething, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The first are, headache, dullness, drowsiness and stupor, followed by a sudden fit of convolution and paroxysms. The patient is sometimes warned of the approach of the fit, by a peculiar sensation of numbness, flashes of light before the eyes, coldness of the extremities, chill commencing in some one limb and rising to the head ; then comes on the paroxysm, which causes the patient to fall to the ground or floor. For this reason it is often called falling sickness fits. The patient usually remains some minutes senseless, eyes fixed, teeth gnashed together and sometimes tongue fastened between them, and limbs rigid. He however soon comes to himself, making a disagreeable noise or moan, not realizing that he has had a fit, feeling prostrated, with pain in the head and ringing through the ears. The fit sometimes returns within half or three quarters of an hour, at other times a longer period ensues. The patient is most liable to be attacked in the night, and not unfrequently the fit is so severe, that it produces mania for two or three hours.

TREATMENT.—As soon as the patient finds himself attacked with one of these fits, the spine should be rubbed thoroughly in brandy, ground mustard, and cayenne pepper, as warm as it can be borne. The feet should be put into warm water if possible, and mustard applied to the feet and over the stomach. Give the patient half a tea-spoonful of the bilious cholic medicine, once in two hours, until he has taken it four or five times; then give a thorough portion of bilious pills or rhubarb, and finally let him take a table spoonful of the syrup for epileptic fits, twice a day. Continue to rub the spine once or twice a day, have the diet light, and drink dandelion coffee.

P A L S Y .

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—Elderly people only are for the most part subject to palsy. It may be distinguished from apoplexy by its affecting only one side. This disease is generally produced by a loss of voluntary motion or action.

The symptoms are dull stupor, with forgetfulness, a giddiness and heaviness of the head, affecting the neck and muscles of the face, drawing the mouth towards the side affected, and a sensible crawling, disagreeable feeling of the side becoming diseased. The patient is generally attacked with a sudden shock, which causes

a fall, or one side to become numb and insensible to feeling.

If the symptoms are not checked, the shocks will continue to the third or fourth, which will surely terminate in death.

TREATMENT.—When the patient first becomes sensible of the symptoms of palsy, he should take a thorough portion of jaundice pills; then to quicken and strengthen the action of the blood, let him take a table spoonful of the syrup for palsy, three times a day before eating.

Or a tincture may be made of one pint of brandy, one ounce of gum guaicum, and one half ounce of black cohosh, of which the patient may take a tea-spoonful twice a day. Wear mustard plasters on the bottoms of the feet, also around the arms above the elbows. Rub the spine and part affected in the brandy wash once or twice a day.

CANKER AND THRUSH.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—Though this disease is most common among nursing women, in this and in the Western countries near the lakes, it is often quite prevalent among all classes, both male and female. It generally commences with a tenderness and soreness of the tongue, and inside of the mouth and gums. Oftentimes it leaves the mouth and goes to the stom-

ach, and sometimes extends even to the alimentary canal. In the one case there is a burning and rawness of the stomach, also a rawness of the throat, and in the other a rawness of the mouth, with cankered spots.

When the mouth and tongue are cankered only in spots, and the spaces between look red, it is a very easy matter to remove the disease. But if the palate, almonds of the ears, throat and stomach become cankered, it requires patience and perseverance to remove it.

In the latter case there will be irritation of the stomach, inaction of the digestive organs, depression of the stomach, a faint nauseating sensation, with shortness of breath, fluttering of the heart, flashes of fever, pulse weak, and loss of appetite. At length the patient becomes feeble and prostrated.

REMEDIES.—First take a laxation of castor oil or rhubarb, and then of a syrup for the canker and thrush, a table spoonful three times a day. The patient should also use a wash for the mouth and throat, made of equal parts of goldthread, garden sage, liveforever herb, golden seal root, bittersweet bark from the root, boiled in tar water, and sweetened with honey. The mouth should be washed, the throat gargled, and a tea-spoonful swallowed twice a day.

Another gargle expressly for the throat, ought to be used four or five times a day, made of white oak bark, marsh rosemary root, goldthread and green of sweet elder; take a small handful of each, boil them well, sweeten with honey, and add a piece of borax the size of a walnut. Rub the spine in the brandy wash morning and evening.

FEVER SORES.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—Persons usually become afflicted with this disease, from one or more of the following causes, viz: going into water when the blood is warm, suddenly taking cold, sudden checking of perspiration, or settling of fever in the limb. Fever sores are generally located in the lower limbs or upon the arms, producing tenderness and soreness, and deep acting pain, arising from the bone, soon attended with an enlargement and inflammation. Sometimes it will ulcerate and discharge, at other times there will seem to be a large purple tumor.

TREATMENT.—When the tumor appears, a flax seed or oat meal poultice should be applied to it in order to bring it to a head as soon possible. But in this case or the other, the sore should be opened with an incision reaching to the bone. The wound should then be syringed out with a wash made of equal quantities of bittersweet bark from the root, sweet elder bark, moose bush bark, and large sumac bark from the root, some three or four times during the day. Wear a cat tail flag root or carrot poultice over the part affected till the inflammation subsides, and then apply the fever sore plaster.

The sores must be kept open till they begin to heal about the bone, since if the matter is allowed to remain on the bone, it will soon become affected, begin to crumble, and pieces will finally work out.

If fever sores are attended to in season, there is no danger but that they may be entirely cured. In order however that the remedies may prove a final cure, the blood must be cleansed by taking a table spoonful of the syrup for the blood three times a day.

C A N C E R S .

DESCRIPTION.—The cancer arises from erysipelas or scrofula in the blood. It generally makes its appearance on the face, neck or breast, producing a red or purple spot, and sometimes a small lump or tumor. In some cases it will remain for years if not injured without troubling the patient.

TREATMENT.—When the darting, shooting pains are first felt through the part affected, it should be washed in a tea made of green osier bark, bittersweet bark, house-leeks and life root, two or three times a day, or make an ointment of the same with the addition of fresh butter and tar. Take a table spoonful three times a day of the syrup for the blood. Mix equal quantities of salts, soda, and cream of tartar, add water enough to dissolve them, and of this the patient should take a tea-spoonful once a day.

The person who is suffering with cancers ought not to apply the cancer plaster so highly recommended. It causes more deaths than it cures cancers.

WHITE SWELLING.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease commonly arises from some impurity of the blood, but sometimes from an injury. It generally affects the knee joint, or some other joint of the limbs, producing severe pain through the joint and swelling of it. White swelling often results in suppuration, which contracts the cords and stiffens the joint.

TREATMENT.—When the swelling first commences, the patient should apply a poultice made of cat tail flag root, and change it often till the inflammation and soreness subsides ; or wet a bandage in sugar of lead and vinegar, (one half ounce of sugar lead and one pint of vinegar,) with this bandage bind the part affected closely, and keep it wet till the inflammation and soreness are down.

If it should break and discharge, apply the white swelling plaster. The patient afflicted with this disease, should take a table spoonful of the syrup for the blood twice a day.

CARBUNCLE.

DESCRIPTION.—Carbuncles commonly arise from a bad state of the blood, as erysipelas or scrofula, commencing with a small pimple, and growing deeper, un-

til it becomes a deep seated tumor. It varies in size, not unfrequently extending over several inches of the surface, and discharging a dark brownish matter. In some cases of carbuncles, there are several pipes from which will issue a reddish, or green, foetid, irritating matter, with symptoms of irritation and local pain, attended with chills and fever, nausea and fainting.

TREATMENT.—When the patient first feels these symptoms, he should take a thorough portion of cooling physic, and foment the the part affected with smartweed or celandine herb. If the sore and inflammation still increase, apply an ointment made of bitter-sweet bark, life root, and celandine herb, mutton tallow and tar, (two parts of tallow and one of tar,) also apply a poultice made of charcoal and yeast, or of cat tail flag root boiled in weak lye. As long as the sore continues to discharge, keep on the ointment. The patient should take a table spoonful three times a day of the syrup for the blood.

KING'S EVIL.

SYMPTOMS.—King's evil generally shows itself in the glands and cords of the neck; it sometimes becomes seated in the breasts of females, and hence is often mistaken for cancerous affections. This disease usually produces an enlargement or swelling in the neck or part affected.

TREATMENT.—When the swelling becomes fit to lance, and the operation has been performed, the affection can be cured by applying a plaster made of equal quantities of bitter-sweet bark from the root, sweet apple tree bark from the root, and sweet elder bark, simmered down in equal parts of tar and mutton tallow. Also syringe the sore with a lotion made of sweet apple tree bark and bitter-sweet bark.

For the purpose of physicing the blood, the patient should take a tea spoonful of the syrup for king's evil, twice a day.

SALT RHEUM.

DESCRIPTION.—Salt rheum is a disease of the skin, generally constitutional or hereditary, but is most common among females. It is a hot, watery fluid, circulating next to the surface, causing watery pimples to rise up, which sometimes run together and produce a dry scurvy sore, and at length very troublesome. This disease most generally appears on the hands or limbs, and sometimes on the stomach. It has heretofore appeared to be almost incurable; but there are remedies which, if properly applied, will produce a perfect cure.

REMEDIES.—Take a tea-spoonful of the syrup for the salt rheum, four or five times a day; also anoint the parts affected with the ointment for salt rheum, or frog ointment.

F E L O N S .

DESCRIPTION.—A felon is an inflammation of the fingers, thumb or hand, exceedingly painful and very much disposed to suppurate. The toes are also sometimes the seat of this disease.

The pain commences deep, with pricking, throbbing, swelling and inflammation. It proceeds very slowly to suppuration, and often affects the bone and sinews.

TREATMENT.—When the felon first begins to swell and become inflamed, soak the finger or part affected in a strong lotion of blue flag root, for ten or fifteen minutes, or in case this is not convenient, weak ley may be used, and then bind on soap and lime and let it remain for twenty-four hours. This, if used in season, will prove an effectual preventive. But if the above remedies are not employed in season, the felon should be laid open to the bone, and then a flax seed poultice applied till the inflammation is out and the swelling down, and then if the joint becomes affected and the cords contracted, the frog ointment should be used.

When the felon is very painful, the patient should drink of a tea made of poppy buds with seeds, or seeds alone, and lady's slipper root, at bed time, in order that he may rest more quietly.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—This is a complaint that originates in a weakness and debility of the nervous system, producing severe pain in the back of the neck, extending to the temples, causing a throbbing and beating therein, darting, shooting pains through the head, pressure in the head, dizziness and swimming of the head, forgetfulness, beating of the neck, and generally a constant pain in the head from morning till night. The mind easily becomes confused, the patient suffering from deafness and noise in the head at times.

REMEDIES.—First take a portion of rhubarb, and apply mustard plasters around the arms and on the back of the neck; then take a table spoonful of the syrup for the nervous headache three times a day.

Wear warming plasters on the bottoms of the feet continually, and keep the bowels regular.

SICK HEADACHE.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—This is a disease of the stomach and head, and is generally hereditary: though it is sometimes produced by an inaction of the liver, which tends to throw too much bile or bilious matter into the stomach, causing at times an irritation of the stomach and pain in the head.

Sometimes the pain commences first in the head, and when this is the case, the attack is more severe than when it begins in the stomach. In the latter case the vomiting is produced sooner, and there is seldom much relief until the patient can vomit.

The symptoms are a faint sickness at the stomach, dizziness of the head, blurring of the eyes, darting, shooting pains through the head, soreness and heat upon the top of the head, faint quick pulse, burning in the stomach and a fluttering of the heart.

TREATMENT.—The patient should first cleanse the stomach thoroughly, and then take a table spoonful of the syrup for sick headache three times a day before eating.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

CAUSES.—This disease is generally produced from frequent colds and gatherings in the head, but is sometimes hereditary.

SYMPTOMS.—Catarrh in the head is known by a dryness of the wax in the ears, a swimming and disagreeable feeling in the head, deafness, hollowness of voice, dizziness of the head after sitting up till a late hour of the night, a sudden dropping of a cold disagreeable secretion from the head into the throat and mouth, and sometimes tightness of the nose with watery eyes. This disease being neglected often affects the lungs, and finally terminates in consumption.

TREATMENT.—Take the catarrh snuff twice a day, also half a table spoonful of the syrup for catarrh in the head twice a day. Occasionally drop into the ears a little sweet oil or flaxseed oil, or the juice of a roasted onion. If the head is very troublesome, wear mustard plasters around the arms above the elbows.

CROUP OR RATTLES.

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—This complaint is common among children, and is produced by taking colds and erysipelas in the blood.

The symptoms are, tightness of the lungs, shortness of breath, with a wheezing or rattling in the throat and stomach, or a croaking in the stomach. The child sometimes has a dry cough and choking, a high fever, quick pulse, with stupor and dulness of the eyes.

REMEDIES.—Steep bloodroot and squills in equal quantities, and give half a tea-spoonful once an hour, until vomiting is produced. Apply roasted onions over the stomach and lungs, also on the bottoms of the feet and on the wrists. Express the juice of a roasted onion, and give the child from five to eight drops once in half an hour until the rattling is checked. Administer a sufficient quantity of castor oil to move the bowels. If these remedies do not relieve the lungs, put a plaster made of Scotch snuff and skunk's oil over the

region of the lungs and stomach, and the feet into warm water. Give cooling drinks, such as slippery elm or basswood.

MEASLES.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease is contagious, and most common among children. It may be known by the following symptoms, viz: Pain in the head and back, drowsiness, flashes of heat and cold chills, watery swollen eyes, fretfulness and peevishness, and a hacking cough. In four or five days from the time the symptoms commence, the patient should break out with a fine rash.

REMEDIES.—When the above symptoms first begin to appear, give the patient freely of a strong tea, taken warm, made of colt's-foot, snake root, gentian root and saffron blows. Continue this tea till the eruptions appear, and the disease begins to turn, and then give a mild cathartic.

Keep the patient where it is cool, and continue the tea for several days, with the addition of mountain sage and butternut bark from the root; also give, as soon as the measles are turned, a syrup of equal quantities of cumfrey root, angelica seed or root, spikenard root and wild turnip, a tea-spoonful twice a day. This will guard against any disease being left upon the lungs, as this is often the case, and finally leads to consumption.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

DESCRIPTION.—This is a disease seated in some of the urinary vessels, and is composed of some cemented particles of diet. In its most advanced stages, it is one of the most painful diseases mankind have ever experienced. It is generally brought on by previous hurts, falls or wounds, which cause a leak in the kidneys. This produces a heat of the urine, sometimes an obstruction of the urine, at others a retention thereof, caused by a sandy sediment.

REMEDIES.—First take a table spoonful of the syrup for gravel and stone four or five times a day, till the stone is dissolved or discharged. Then make a tea of equal quantities of cliver vine, winter greens and cockle seeds, and use it freely for several days, and the patient will find himself much relieved. Also take from five to ten drops of the balsam of copaiba and spirits of nitre once a day, and wear a strengthening plaster over the region of the kidneys.

RICKETS.

CAUSES.—This disease is most prevalent among young children. Among the various causes may be enumerated the following, viz.: Sudden cold, allowing

the child to lie too much on one side during the night, want of proper exercise, and sitting on wet or damp floors. It is sometimes inherited from diseased parents. As a preventive, children should be kept clean, tossed or dandled, and carried out occasionally.

S Y M P T O M S.—This disease generally produces an enlargement of the head, a deformity of the back and stomach bone, causing the latter to become prominent. The bones affected by this disease usually become spongy, and sometimes it produces a form of dropsy in the chest and head.

Some of the immediate symptoms are, fretfulness, peevishness, dull watery eyes, restless nights, large drops of sweat standing upon the forehead when sleeping, veins large and blue upon the hands and forehead, pale countenance, loss of appetite, flashes of fever, and dry parched tongue. The head of a child thus afflicted is generally in motion when asleep. There is sometimes costiveness, at other times slight diarrhœa.

R E M E D I E S.—Wash the spine and parts affected in a lotion made of one pint of brandy and half a table spoonful of black cohosh root pulverized, and give a tea-spoonful of the syrup for the rickets three times a day. Put the child into warm water every other night, and if the stomach is much affected, apply garlic or onions on it during the night. Keep garlic or onion drafts on the feet and wrists continually.

WHOOPING COUGH.

DESCRIPTION.—Whooping cough is produced by contagion. It may be known by a convulsive strangulatory cough, whooping returning by fits and terminating in vomiting; shortness of breath; difficulty of breathing; thick tough phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes; quick pulse, flashes of fever, and sometimes pain in the head.

The cough continues from four to eight weeks, with some degree of hoarseness and irritation of the chest.

REMEDIES.—When the cough first commences, the patient should take a tea-spoonful once in two or three hours of a tea made of bloodroot and licorice, sweetened with honey, and continue it till it sickens a very little: then give castor oil in catnip tea; a child from one to three years of age should take a tea-spoonful once in two or three hours till it operates. A child from three to ten should take half a table spoonful once in two or three hours till the same effect is produced.

Soak the feet every night at bed time in weak ley as long as the cough remains severe; keep some kind of warming drafts on the feet, and give a little castor oil once in two or three days to keep the bowels open.

Finally, half a table spoonful of the syrup for whooping cough should be given two or three times a day.

M U M P S .

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT.—This distemper commences with an enlargement of the parotid gland, attended with cold chills and flashes of fever, pain in the bones and also in the head, and coated tongue. The swelling first appears near the angle of the jaw, and extends down on the side of the neck. It is commonly a slight disease, and seldom terminates in any very serious difficulty.

The swelling usually begins to abate about the fourth or fifth day, and there is no danger provided the patient is careful to take no cold, which may be prevented by wearing flannel or something warm around the neck.

But should the patient take cold, and the swelling increase, he should apply some kind of warming and drawing poultice to the neck or part affected; take a strong tea made of pennyroyal and garden sage; keep up the perspiration, and the stomach and bowels regular, and there will be no danger.

N I G H T M A R E .

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS.—This complaint is caused by a stagnation or a thick viscid state of the blood, or by an inaction of the auricles or ears of the heart. This

being the case, on lying upon the left side or back, it produces a stoppage of the blood about the heart, and hence a pressure at the pit of the stomach, which causes the sufferer to remain motionless and speechless for some time, and would often result in death unless aroused. Many individuals have been found dead in bed, who were supposed to have died in a fit, when nothing was the matter with them but the nightmare.

REMEDY.—When troubled with this complaint, a table spoonful of the syrup for nightmare should be taken morning and evening.

HICKUP OR HICCOUGH.

DESCRIPTION.—Hickup or hiccough is a convulsive spasmodic affection of the stomach and midrif. It may be produced from any cause that irritates the nervous fibres, from inflammation of the stomach, midrif, bowels, bladder, &c., and sometimes by excess in eating or drinking, and by wind in the stomach.

TREATMENT.—When it arises from inflammation of any of those organs, the causes should be removed as soon as possible. When arising from wind, the patient should drink of peppermint and pennyroyal tea; have the diet light and that which is easily digested. If produced from any inflammation or irritation, mustard should be applied over the stomach, and half a table spoonful of the cooling syrup for hiccups given two or three times a day.

CHILBLAINS.

DESCRIPTION.—Chilblains are very troublesome to some persons. They arise from freezing the feet, or from a bad state of the blood and wearing tight shoes.

They are generally worse in cold weather, when watery pimples or blisters usually appear on the sides and bottoms of the feet, producing itching, burning and disagreeable feeling, and not unfrequently causing the feet to look purple.

TREATMENT.—Soak the feet in weak ley as hot as the patient can bear it; then wash the parts affected once or twice a day, with a solution made of brandy, blood root, prickly ash berries and balm of Gilead buds. To a pint of brandy add two table spoonsful of blood root and one of each of the others.

COMMON COLDS.

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT.—Many young persons have been carried out of the world by neglecting common colds. They are so common at the present day, and especially in this country, that they are generally neglected so long as the person can keep about.

When a cold affects the head and lungs, producing pain and heaviness of the head, watery inflamed eyes,

tightness of the nose, soreness of the throat and tightness and irritation of the lungs, producing a cough, the patient should attend to himself: put the feet into warm water, drink of smartweed tea turned on wheat bran when boiling hot, strained and sweetened with honey; drink freely of it till the cough is loosened: or take of bloodroot and licorice stick steeped together, a tea-spoonful once an hour till it sickens. If the cough continues tight, with soreness of the lungs, apply a plaster over the lungs, made of Scotch snuff mixed with skunk's or sweet oil.

These remedies, if closely attended to, will save many from that dreadful disease, *consumption*.

POISONS.

Poisons are generally taken into the stomach unawares. As soon as the patient learns that he has swallowed poison, he should drink a large quantity of warm milk mixed with hen's or goose oil, and continue it till vomiting is produced. If this cannot be obtained readily, fresh butter melted will answer. If the above remedy should fail in any case to produce vomiting immediately, a little lobelia or light emetic of some kind should be given.

Should the patient feel any pain or heat in the lower part of the bowels, or any symptom of the poison passing into the intestines, injections should be used of the

milk and oil until the irritation is lessened. Soak the feet often in weak ley. After the poison is removed from the stomach, the patient should drink of slippery elm, or turn half a pint of boiling water on a table spoonful of wild turnip pulverized, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and then drink of it occasionally for a day or two. The diet should be light.

A person having taken a large quantity of opium, so as to produce stupor and inaction, should drink freely of vinegar or lemon juice in water. If this is administered in season, it will arouse the patient without any difficulty. In this case the spine and limbs should be rubbed thoroughly in mustard and vinegar.

Children and some adults are liable to be poisoned externally by ivy, poison sumach, &c. A child or person poisoned in his way should take a tea of sage and saffron; wash the surface or parts affected in salt and water, or tar water. If the poison produce sores, apply an ointment made of bittersweet bark, house-leeks, tar and mutton tallow. Should there be much swelling and inflammation, apply a poultice made of cat-tail flag root. Should the face and eyes become affected, keep cold applications on the head, wash the face in a tea made of green ozier bark, or use a wash made of sugar of lead and white vitriol; wet a piece of muslin in this wash and lay it over the face; wash the eyes frequently in the juice of houseleeks or cold water.

The patient after being affected with any kind of poison, should take a table spoonful of the syrup for poison in the blood, twice a day.

STING OF A BEE.

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT.—The sting of a bee on some persons produces convulsions, and sometimes proves serious, particularly when stung about the neck, or near the large artery. When this is the case, the patient's feet should be put in warm water, the spine and limbs rubbed in mustard and vinegar, and mustard plasters applied to the feet and around the arms. Make free use of a tea of camomile and saffron. Apply white ash leaves, bruised and mixed with honey, over the sting.

Other persons may be stung and no injury produced, aside from swelling and soreness. In this case apply a slice of salt pork, or vinegar and salt. The sting of a wasp is sometimes very troublesome, producing pain and soreness through the part affected. For this apply green leaves of rue, bruised, or lay a cloth over the part affected wet in weak ley, or apply mud simply.

WORMS.

DESCRIPTION.—Worms are very troublesome, especially with children that have weak stomachs and bad digestion, occasioned by eating unripe fruit. Worms, however, arise from various causes, and produce great irritation of the stomach and bowels; at times paleness

of the countenance, and starting, and grating teeth when asleep. Other symptoms are, swelling and hardness of the bowels, irritating pain through the stomach and sides, sourness of the breath, swelling of the upper lip, frothy, whitish urine, sometimes choking and vomiting, palpitation of the heart, and spasms or epileptic fits.

TREATMENT.—The patient when troubled with worms, should take of a tea made of wormwood and oak of Jerusalem herb, a table spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea-spoonful of common salt to a tea-cup of the tea. Then after taking a small portion of cowhage, a portion of vermisfuge should be given every other day for four or five days. Keep onions, garlices or salt over the stomach, and warming drafts on the feet, such as onions or sweating leaves.

If the little sufferer begins to choke with spasms or convulsions, it should be put into warm water to its shoulders, and remain ten or fifteen minutes, with garlices or onions about the neck and over the stomach, and cold applications on the head, and give a tea made of garlices and colt's false tongue.

Finally, give a tea-spoonful three or four times a day of the worm syrup.

SCALD HEAD.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease arises from a chronic inflammation of the skin, causing at first an eruption

of small spots on the head, which discharge a watery fluid of a peculiar nature, but sometimes spreading until it covers the whole head, producing a rough, scabby appearance. It may be contagious by using a comb already affected with the matter, or by putting on a cap or hat that has been worn by one afflicted with the disease. Scald head is most common among children.

When a child or person that has a form of erysipelas in the blood has this disease, it sometimes produces bunches like small tumors on the head, which become inflamed, causing the hair to fall off from the part affected, soreness and sometimes rawness of the bunch or bunches while the rest of the head will be well.

TREATMENT.—When the patient is troubled with this disease, he should apply an ointment two or three times a day to the part affected, made of green osier bark, bittersweet bark, green of sweet elder, yellow dock root, liveforever herb, green wheat, mutton tallow, and tar. For half a pint of this ointment, take two parts tallow and one of tar, and a small handful of each of the others, and prepare it according to the general receipt.

Take a table spoonful twice a day of a syrup made of green osier bark, celandine herb, bittersweet bark and life root. Keep the head washed clean in castile soap and water.

COMMON BILES.

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT.—Common biles occasionally become very annoying to some individuals. The best remedy is to take freely of a syrup to cleanse the blood, made of sarsaparilla root, green osier bark, and burdock root. Apply a plaster over the bile, made of the yolk of an egg, honey and flour, or beet leaves wilted. If very painful, apply a poultice of flaxseed and poppy blows or buds.

ITCH.

DESCRIPTION.—Itch is a disease of the skin. It sometimes arises from drinking bad water, eating unwholesome food, and occasionally from eating unripe fruit. It is often taken by being near or coming in contact with persons who have it, sleeping in the same bed, or wearing the same clothes.

Itch generally commences with small watery blisters or pimples about the hands or wrists, attended with itching; and these blisters on being broken, spread, sometimes affecting the whole body. When children are affected with this disease, it generally causes bad sores on the head, hands and feet.

TREATMENT.—The patient should take of sulphur, cream of tartar and molasses, mixed in equal quanti-

ties, from half to a tea-spoonful once a day, according to the age. Also, use an ointment made of celandine herb, yellow dock root, and tar and tallow in equal parts, or use the red precipitate ointment.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

TREATMENT.—Oil the burn or parts affected, with equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine; then make use of a poultice made of cat-tail flag root, pounded and simmered in milk. Oil the poultice over with sweet oil, to prevent it from sticking. When the inflammation has nearly or quite subsided, apply the ointment for scalds and burns to the part affected, spread on a linen cloth, and let it remain for one or two days, without being changed.

Or, after using the oil and turpentine, spread on tar, and let it remain till the burn or scald is entirely healed.

RING-WORMS.

TREATMENT.—These are of a simple nature, and simple remedies generally produce a cure.

Rub them in gunpowder smashed in vinegar three or four times a day; or take the juice of scoke root and wash them in this two or three times a day.

If these do not prove a cure, make a wash of equal parts of sugar of lead and white vitriol, and wash them in this twice a day for several days.

CURE FOR CORNS.

Pare the corn down till it becomes tender, and then bind on, the inside of a prickly pear, and change it twice a day for several days. This is a sure remedy for common corns.

Tobacco wet in vinegar and bound on, will sometimes effect a cure.

WARTS.

Warts are very troublesome to some persons, and the best remedy for them is, to peel the skin around them, tie a thread or cord and pull them out by the roots; then apply the juice of green celandine, or the milk of common milkweed. If the roots are all out, this will produce a permanent cure.

FEMALE DISEASES.

This class of diseases calls for some directions, cautions, and prescriptions. Considering the reduced and debilitated state of the female constitution at the present day, great pains should be taken not only to preserve health, but as far as possible to restore former energy and vigor of mind and body. Young ladies should be very temperate in their labors, exercises and merriments; cautious about lifting heavy kettles, pails of water, or burdens of any kind, and carrying them to any great distance. Heavy lifting was never intended for the slender female. Though often subject to it either from necessity or inclination, yet it can never be indulged in without a sacrifice to the individual.

By these ambitious exhibitions, woman has often laid the foundation for years of sickness, sorrow and pain. They prevent nature in all her efforts to establish good health.

A female should never suffer her feet to be wet or damp, ought not to wash them in cold water, or wade in the water. Evening air does not conduce to good health; and to be out any length of time when heavy dews are falling, so as to dampen the clothes, is very injurious. Females should avoid as far as possible the extremes of heat and cold, as they tend greatly to ir-

regularity and derangement of the system. Proper exercise, however, in the open air, such as riding or walking, is beneficial.

It is not intended here, to express too much carefulness for the *better portion* of mankind ; but on the other hand, no sympathy whatever is manifested for that class of so-called ladies, who simper away their time instead of devoting it to some useful purpose. *Proper exercise* is useful to all persons, and must be had, or disease of some kind will be the certain result. It should not be denied that indolence on the part of females, is in some cases the cause of sickness and suffering.

FLUOR ALBUS, OR LEUCORRHœA.

This derangement generally arises from debility. The symptoms are, loss of appetite, pain in the head, back and loins, costiveness, weak and irregular motion of the heart from over exertion, and sensation of heat and burning by passing urine.

When the patient is suffering under this derangement, she should take half a table spoonful three times a day before eating, of the syrup for leucorrhœa, to strengthen and give energy to the system.

SYRUP FOR LEUCORRHœA.

For one quart, take of—

Life root,	1 oz. or single handful.
Cat-tail flag root,	" " "
Cumfrey root,	" " "

Solomon's seal root, . . .	1 oz. or single handful.
White beth root,	" " "
White hollyhock blows,	" " "
White clover blows, . . .	" " "
Balm gilead bark from root,	" " "
Motherwort,	" " "
Rhubarb,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general directions.

Also, take a table spoonful of the wine bitters every morning, with an egg beaten or whole.

WINE BITTERS.

Port wine,	1 pint.
Camomile blows,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Bitter orange peel,	"
Anise seed,	"
Gentian root,	"

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

This is a very common disease, also a very painful one to the unhappy sufferer. It most commonly arises from taking cold at an unfavorable time, and the old and young are alike subject to it. Sometimes the suffering is severe almost beyond description. There is usually severe pain in the back ; sensation of weakness, weariness and weight ; and sometimes violent cramps, spasms, cholic, and bearing down pains. The abdomen becomes swollen, appetite impaired, bowels constipated,

stomach irritated, the patient being sometimes affected with violent vomiting, foul tongue and febrile symptoms. The sufferer often falls a victim to consumption or dropsy in consequence of this disease.

The patient laboring under this difficulty should soak the feet often in a strong solution of blue flag root. Keep mustard on the feet, and wear a sweating plaster on the back. Also, take a table spoonful two or three times a day of the

SYRUP FOR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

For one quart take of—

		3			
Rue,	1 oz. or single handful.				
Southern wood herb,	" " "				
Pennyroyal herb,	" " "				
Life root,	" " "				
Motherwort,	" " "				
Brookline,	" " "				
High bush cranberry bark,	" " "				
Partridge vine,	" " "				
Queen of the meadow root,	" " "				
Solomon's seal root,	" " "				
White beth root,	" " "				
Rose willow bark,	" " "				
Spikenard root,	" " "				
Camomile blows,	" " "				
Lady's slipper root,	" " "				
Loaf sugar,	1½ lbs.				
Gin,	½ pint.				

To be prepared according to the general directions.

From two to four of the female pills should be taken every night.

IMMODERATE MENSTRUATION.

Immودerate menstruation is generally produced from lifting, reaching, or from some over-exertion.

The patient suffering from this difficulty should take half a table spoonful three times a day of the

SYRUP FOR IMMODERATE MENSTRUATION.

For one quart take of—

Yarrow herb,	1 oz. or single handful.
Red beth root,	" " "
Red cohosh,	" " "
Red hollyhock blows,	" " "
Cumfrey root,	" " "
Motherwort,	" " "
Golden seal root,	" " "
Allspice,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cloves,	"
Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to general directions.

She should also wear a plaster of hemlock gum on the back.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE MENSES.

This complaint is brought on in many different ways, and induced by a variety of causes. It is also a very prevalent and dangerous affection, impairing the health

and often terminating fatally. Persons of slender constitution and feeble health, with a relaxed state of the solids, are most subject to it. A cold taken in a critical or unfavorable time, causes a sudden derangement of the system, producing severe ague fits, followed with high fever.

These affections produce other diseases, as fevers, inflammation, dropsy, consumption, and other organic diseases; and these acting as second causes, prevent the operation of nature in forming and establishing her accustomed functional duties, and hence an irregularity and derangement of the system is protracted.

The patient laboring under this difficulty should be very temperate in eating, drinking and exercise. Keep mustard on the feet, cleanse the stomach thoroughly, and take a table spoonful three times a day of the

SYRUP FOR OBSTRUCTION OF THE MENSES.

For one quart, take of—

Smartweed,	1 oz. or single handful.
Tansy,	" " "
Southern wood,	" " "
Rue,	" " "
Black cherry tree bark, . .	" " "
Black cohosh root, . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
White clover blows, . . .	1 oz.
Life root,	" " "
May weed,	" " "
Motherwort,	" " "
Lady's slipper root, . . .	" " "

Cumfrey root, 1 oz. or single handful.
Solomon's seal root, " " " "
Loaf sugar, 1½ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general directions.

The spine and limbs should be rubbed often in the brandy wash, and from two to four of the female pills be taken every other night.

DECLINE OR CESSATION OF THE MENSES.

Sometimes this change is effected so gradually, that the individual scarcely notices any particular alteration with regard to the system, nor is she afflicted with any very bad feelings. At other times, the patient is overtaken with a sudden hemorrhage, produced by laboring to excess, which confines her to her bed for weeks, and perhaps months.

This profuse evacuation tends to debilitate, and often, before having fully recovered her strength, she will have another attack: this followed up month after month, will reduce the patient very low, and introduce a train of nervous hysterics, and spasmodic affections, producing a weak state of the stomach, causing pain in the head, giddiness and blurring of the eyes, pain in the limbs, and sometimes terminating in dropsy.

The patient suffering from this disease should have the diet light, keep quiet as possible, and take half a table spoonful three or four times a day of a

SYRUP FOR DECLINE OF THE MENSES.

For one quart, take of—

Red beth root,	1 oz. or single handful.
Red cohosh root,	" " "
Yarrow herb,	" " "
Red hollyhock blows,	" " "
Harvest flower,	" " "
Strawberry leaves,	" " "
Cumfrey root,	" " "
Motherwort,	" " "
Lady's slipper root,	" " "
Cliver vine,	" " "
Raspings of deer's horn in the velvet if convenient, } } 1 table spoonful.	
Loaf sugar,	1½ lbs.

To be prepared according to general directions.

Take half a table spoonful of wine bitters, prepared in the following manner:—

Port wine,	1 pint.
Allspice,	1 table spoonful.
Cloves,	" " "
Cinnamon,	" " "
Nutmeg,	" " "
Camomile blows,	¼ oz.

Also take a small powder of alum two or three times a day. Mix equal parts of spirits of nitre and balsam of copaiba, and take from ten to twenty drops once a day.

Females laboring under any of the foregoing diseases or weaknesses, should wear an abdominal supporter of some kind.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR THOSE APPROACHING PARTURITION OR DELIVERY.

Take a table spoonful two or three times a day, for two or three months previous to confinement, of the following

SYRUP.

For one quart, take of—

Partridge vine,	2 oz.
High bush cranberry bark,	2 "
White beth root,	1 "
Motherwort herb,	1 "
Cumfrey root,	1 "
Loaf sugar,	1½ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general directions.

This is a valuable antidote, and should not be omitted in any case.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS
FOR
MAKING SYRUPS.

These syrups ought always to be made in *iron*, and boiled or simmered till the strength is out, then strained, sweetened, bottled, and kept in a cool place. When it is inconvenient to weigh the medicines, a single handful will in most cases answer for an ounce: at least, with a little care, the proper amount can easily be determined without the trouble of weighing them.

In the following prescriptions, the quantity is given for cured medicines, but if *green* the amount must be proportionally greater.

SYRUP FOR THE LIVER.

For one quart, take of—

Dandelion root,	1 oz.	Burdock root,	1 oz.
Wanaboo bark, from root, " "		Spotted alder bark,	"
Balmona herb,	" "	Wormwood,	"
Colt's foot snake root,	" "	Cliver vine,	"
Celandine herb,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Queen of the meadow,	"
Thoroughwort herb,	1 oz.	Sarsaparilla,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Golden seal root,	" "	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "

To be prepared according to the general directions, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE STOMACH AND DEBILITY.

For one quart, take of—

Life root,	1 oz.	Motherwort,	1 oz.
Brookline,	"	Common milkweed root,	"
Angelica root or seed,	"	Solomon's seal root,	"
Cat-tail flag root,	"	Camomile blows,	"
Sweet flag root,	½ oz.	Columbo root,	"
Anise seed,	"	Rhubarb,	¼ oz.
Lady's slipper root,	1 oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 ½ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of diseases in which it is ordered.

SYRUP FOR THE DROPSY.

For one quart, take of—

Queen of the meadow,	1 oz.	Yarrow herb,	1 oz.
Cliver vine,	"	Butternut bark from root,	"
Wintergreen,	"	Dwarf elder bark,	"
Cockle seed,	"	Lady's slipper root,	"
Scouring rushes,	"	Blue violet,	"
Common milkweed root,	"	Head Bittany root,	"
Beech drops,	"	Boxwood blows,	"
Nettle root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 ½ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease

SYRUP FOR DYSPEPSIA.

For one quart, take of—

But'rnut bark from root,	1 oz.	Gentian root,	1 oz.
Rhubarb,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sassafras bark,	"
Angelica root or seed,	1 "	Wormwood,	"
Anise seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Bittersweet bark from the	
Caraway or fennel seed,	" "	root,	"
Cat-tail flag root,	1 oz.	Sumach berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Gill-over-the-ground,	"	Spikenard root,	1 "
Live forever herb,	"	Sarsaparilla,	1 lb.
Sweet clover herb,	"	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE FIRST STAGES OF CONSUMPTION

For one quart, take of—

Smartweed herb,	1 oz.	Lady's slipper root,	1 oz.
Black cherry tree bark,	"	Yellow dock root,	"
Wauahoo bark from root,	"	Camomile blows,	"
Hyssop herb,	"	Thoroughwort herb,	"
Pennyroyal herb,	"	Green osier bark,	"
Oak of Jerusalem herb,	"	White beth root,	"
Spikenard root,	"	Slippery elm bark,	"
Skunk cabbage root,	"	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE SECOND STAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

For one quart, take of—

Hyssop herb,	1 oz.	Spikenard root,	1 oz.
Mullen root,	"	Life root,	"
Licorice stick,	"	Blood root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Skunk cabbage root,	"	Canada thistle root,	1 "
Wild turnip root,	"	Anise seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Maiden hair top,	"	Crawley root,	1 oz.
Hoarhound herb,	"	Solomon's seal root,	"
Elecampane root,	"	Head Bittany root,	"
Cat-tail flag root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cumfrey root,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

For one quart, take of—

Thoroughwort,	1 oz.	Hemlock bark,	1 oz.
Spotted alder bark,	"	Columbo root,	"
Marsh poplar bark,	"	Wandering milkweed	
Dandelion root,	"	root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Burdock root,	"	Celandine herb,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Double tansy,	"	Gentian root,	1 "
Boxwood bark,	"	Horseradish root,	1 "
Black cherry tree bark,	"	Balm of gilead buds,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Prickly ash bark,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

For one quart, take of—

Queen of the m'd'w root,	1 oz.	Dandelion root,	1 oz.
Spearmint herb,	"	Camomile bloss,	"
Smellage root or seed,	"	Spikenard root,	"
Life root,	"	Low mallows,	"
Lady's slipper root,	"	Mouse ear,	"
Balm of gilead bark from the root,	"	Sarsaparilla,	½ lb.
		Loaf sugar,	1½ "

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR DYSENTERY.

For one pint, take of—

Crane's bill root,	½ oz.	Low mallows,	½ oz.
Blackberry root or berri's,	"	Mouse ear,	"
Spur brake root,	"	Piony root,	"
Spikenard root,	"	Nutmeg,	one.
Anise seed,	"	Brandy,	1 gill.
Angelica root or seed,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 lb.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

For one quart, take of—

Sarsaparilla,	1 lb.	Colchicum seed,	Table spoonful.
Yellow dock root,	1 oz.	Life root,	1 oz.
Witch hazel bark,	"	Hemlock bark,	"
Prince's pine,	"	Wandering milkweed	
Prickly ash berries,	½ oz.	root,	¼ oz.
Balm of gilead buds,	"		
	*10		

Horseradish root,	1 oz.	Golden seal root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Black cherry tree bark,	1 oz.	Boxwood bark,	1 oz.
Black cohosh root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this form of rheumatism.

SYRUP FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

For one quart, take of—

Cat-tail flag root,	1 oz.	Cumfrey root,	1 oz.
Sarsaparilla,	1 lb.	Queen of the me'd'w root,	"
Gill-over-the-ground,	1 oz.	Blue vervain herb,	"
Prince's pine,	"	Sweet clover herb,	"
Bittersweet bark from the root,	"	Lady's slipper root,	"
Green osier bark,	"	Head bittany root,	"
Flower de luce root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Sassafras bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Red clover blows,	1 oz.	Golden seal root,	"
		Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

For one quart, take of—

Lady's slipper root,	1 oz.	White beth root,	1 oz.
Head bittany root,	"	Cumfrey root,	"
Partridge vine,	"	Life root,	"
Motherwort root & top,	"	Pennyroyal herb,	"
Camomile blows,	"	Peppermint herb,	"
Valerian,	"	Rhubarb,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Skunk cabbage root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Brookline,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE SICK HEADACHE.

For one quart take of—

Dandelion root,	1 oz.	Head bittany root,	1 oz.
Thoroughwort herb,	"	Motherwort root and	"
Double tansy,	"	top,	"
Wormwood herb,	"	Skunk cabbage root,	"
Wandering milkweed root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	White clover blows.	"
Angelica root or seed,	1 oz.	Balm of Gilead bark,	"
Lady's slipper root,	"	from the root,	"
		Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

For one quart take of—

Wandering milkweed root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Princee's pine,	1 oz.
Bitter-sweet bark, from the root,	1 oz.	Head bittany root,	"
		Skunk cabbage root,	"
Burdock root,	"	Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Yellow dock root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR PLEURISY.

For one quart take of—

Pleurisy or white root,	1 oz.	Smellage root or seed,	1 oz.
Blue vervain root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Smartweed,	"
Cat-tail flag root,	1 oz.	Anise seed,	"

Low mallows,	1 oz.	Garden sage,	1 oz.
Gill over the ground,	"	Loaf sugar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Spikenard root,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR CANKER AND THRUSH.

For one quart take of—

Marsh rosemary root,	1 oz.	Houseleeks,	1 oz.
Rose leaves,	"	Cat-tail flag root,	"
Garden sage,	"	Canker liverwort,	"
Sweet clover herb,	"	Evin root,	"
Liveforever herb,	"	Goldthread,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Bitter-sweet bark, from the root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE RICKETS.

For one pint take of—

Life root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Anise seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Head Bittany root,	"	White walnut bark,	"
Saffron blows,	"	Garlics,	"
Catnip,	"	Garden sage,	"
Nettle root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 lb.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and used as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR FEVER SORES.

For one quart take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	1 lb.	Burdock root,	1 oz.
Green osier bark,	1 oz.	Evin root,	"
Spottled alder bark,	"	White pine bark,	"
Bitter-sweet bark, from		Plaintain leaves,	"
the root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared in tar water according to the general direction, and take as prescribed in the treatment for fever sores.

SYRUP FOR THE KING'S EVIL.

For one quart take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Red clover blows,	1 oz.
Sassafras bark,	1 oz.	Bayberry bark,	"
Bitter-sweet bark, from		Tamarack bark,	"
the root,	"	Sweet elder bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sweet clover herb,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE PALSY.

For one quart take of—

Balm of Gilead buds,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Angelica root,	1 oz.
Horse-raddish root,	1 oz.	Wander'g milkweed root,	"
Black cherry tree bark,	"	Lady's slipper root,	"
Prickly ash b'k or berr's	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR COMMON PILES.

For one quart take of—

Bitter-sweet bark, from the root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Liveforever herb,	1 oz.
White walnut bark,	1 oz.	Red raspberry leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Comfrey root,	"	Skunk cabbage root,	1 oz.
Cat-tril flag root,	"	Yellow dock root,	"
Blue flag root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR BLIND PILES.

For one quart take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	1 lb.	Bitter-sweet bark, from the root,	1 oz.
Green osier bark,	1 oz.	Garden sage,	"
Red beth root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Gooseberry bush,	1 oz.		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR NIGHTMARE.

For one quart take of—

Ginseng,	1 oz.	Balm of Gilead buds,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cliver vine,	"	Smartweed,	1 oz.
Colt' foot snake root,	"	Seneca snake root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Horse-raddish,	"	Camomile blows,	"
Rue,	"	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR GRAVEL AND STONE.

For one quart take of—

Scouring rushes,	1 oz.	Catnip,	1 oz.
Cliver vine,	2 oz.	Queen of the meadow,	"
Winter greens,	1 oz.	Watermelon seeds,	"
Nettle root,	"	Golden seal root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Beech drops,	"	Artichoke leaves,	1 oz.
Red beth root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR SALT RHEUM.

For one quart take of—

Evin root,	1 oz.	Spikenard root,	1 oz.
Princes's pine,	"	Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Burdock root,	"	Saffron blows,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Large thistle root,	"	White ash bark,	1 oz.
Yellow dock root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of salt rheum.

SYRUP FOR HECTIC FEVER.

For one quart take of—

Life root,	1 oz.	Comfrey root,	1 oz.
Brook line,	"	Solomons's seal root,	"
Cat-tail flag root,	2 oz.	White beth root,	"
Cliver vine,	1 oz.	Water cresses.	"
Gill over the ground,	"	Maiden hair top,	"

Crawly root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Lady's slipper root,	1 oz.
Anise seed,	"	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Valerian,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR INFLUENZA.

For one quart take of—

Smartweed,	1 oz.	Elecampane root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pennyroyal herb,	"	Wau-a-hoo bark,	1 oz.
Hemlock leaves and twigs,	"	Camomile blows,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Garden sage,	"	Head bittany root,	1 oz.
		Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of influenza.

SYRUP FOR INFLAMMATION OR PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

For one quart take of—

Sweet clover herb,	1 oz.	Prince's pine,	1 oz.
Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Smellage root or seed,	"
Yarrow herb,	1 oz.	Common liverwort,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Comfrey root,	"	House-leeks,	"
Cat-tail flag root,	"	Black cherry tree bark,	1 oz.
Balm of Gilead bark, from the root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

For one quart, take of—

Hemlock leaves,	1 oz.	Houseleeks,	1 oz.
Black cherry tree bark,	"	Life root,	"
Bitter-sweet bark,	"	Sweet elder bark or	
Spikenard root,	"	blows,	"
Crawly root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of the diseases in which it is ordered.

SYRUP FOR THE KIDNEYS. (STRENGTHENING.)

For one quart take of—

Old England sage,	1 oz.	Red Hollyhock blows or	
Cliver vine,	"	root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Queen of the meadow		Featherfew	1 oz.
root,	"	Seneca snake root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Common milkweed root,	"	Bals'm offir tw's or leav's	"
Dwarf elder bark,	"	Catnip,	1 oz.
Red beth root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in complaints in which it is ordered.

SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD.

For one quart, take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	1 lb.	Yellow dock root,	1 oz
Green osier bark,	1 oz.	Burdock root,	"
Princes's pine,	"	Dogwood bark,	"

Bitter-sweet bark,	1 oz.	Celandine herb,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Evin root,	"	Black cherry tree bark,	1 "
Wormwood bark,	"	Prickly ash bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Thoroughwort herb,	"	Loaf sugar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Swamp poplar bark,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the complaints in which it is ordered.

SYRUP FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.

For one pint take of—

Licorice stick,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	Poppy leaves,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Garlics,	"	Catnip,	1 oz.
Blood-root,	1 tea-spoonful.	Smartweed,	"
Mullin-root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 lb
Saffron blows,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR HICKUP, OR HICCOUGH.

For one pint, take of—

Crawley root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Anise seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Garden Sage,	1 oz.	Spearmint,	1 oz.
Fennel seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 lb.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this affection

SYRUP FOR SPINAL IRRITATION.

For one quart take of—

Dandelion root,	1 oz.	Gill-over-the-ground,	1 oz.
Lady's slipper root,	"	Rose willow bark,	"
Camomile blows,	"	Cat-tail flag root,	2 oz.
Brookline,	"	Balm of gilead buds,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
White beth root,	"	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
White clover blows,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of spinal irritation.

SYRUP FOR POISON IN THE BLOOD.

For one quart, take of—

Wandering milkweed root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Blue flag root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz
Wauahoo bark,	1 "	Large thistle root,	1 "
Cat-tail flag root,	2 "	Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
		Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment for poisons.

SYRUP FOR EPILEPTIC FITS.

For one quart, take of—

Lady's slipper root,	1 oz.	Archangel root,	1 oz.
Camomile blows,	"	Life root,	"
Head Bittany root,	"	Garlics,	"
Balm of Gilead buds,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Mountain sage,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sweet Sicily root,	1 "	Rhubarb,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Pond lily root,	1 oz.	Colt's foot,	1 oz.
Sunflower seed,	"	Loaf Sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Summer savory,	"		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES.

For one quart, take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	1 lb.	Sweet clover herb,	1 oz.
Cat-tail flag root,	1 oz.	Yellow dock root,	"
House-leeks,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cliver vine,	"
Head bittany root,	1 "	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of inflammation in the eyes.

SYRUP FOR SCROFULA.

For one quart, take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Adder tongue,	1 oz.
Prince's pine,	1 oz.	Blue violet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Green osier bark,	"	Celandine herb,	1 "
Evin root,	"	Red clover blows,	"
Blue flag root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Loaf sugar,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

To be prepared according to the general direction, and taken as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

SYRUP FOR BILLIOUS CHOLIC—A PREVENTATIVE.

Take of—

Aloes,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Rue,	4 oz.
Rum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Double tansey,	"

Sale Molasses,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Hemlock leaves,	4 oz.
Water,	"		

These should be simmered together to one pint, and a table spoonful taken once in two hours when the symptoms appear, until it has been taken two or three times.

Persons who are subject to frequent attacks of this complaint should take a table spoonful once a week as a preventative.

SYRUP FOR TYPHUS FEVER.

For one quart take of—

Sarsaparilla root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Anise seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Crawley root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Floating heart,	1 oz.
Spice bush,	1 oz.	Barberry bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Black snake root,	"	Golden seal root,	"
Camomile blows,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Sassafras bark,	"
Boxwood bark,	"	Loaf sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sweet Sicily root,	1 oz.		

To be prepared according to the general direction, and given as prescribed in the treatment of this disease.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SULPHUR BATH BOX.

Let an air-tight box be made of the following dimensions, viz: length 3 1-2 feet, breadth 2 feet, height 3 feet, or of sufficient size to contain the patient in a sitting posture, having an opening in the cover to fit closely to the neck.

There should also be an aperture in a convenient

place near the bottom, and one near the top of the box, the former to insert a piece of hot iron, the latter for a tube to conduct the smoke away when the patient is about to leave the bath.

Having placed the patient in this box in a proper position, a table spoonful of sulphur should be poured on the hot iron, and all the apertures closely secured to prevent the escape of the least particle of vapor. The object of the sulphur bath is to produce profuse perspiration, which is commonly effected in from fifteen to thirty minutes.

In taking this bath, the patient must be careful not to inhale the fumes of the sulphur, or expose himself to cold air on leaving it.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING CATARRH SNUFF OR HEAD PHYSIC.

Take equal parts of blood root, and the bark from wandering milkweed root, pulverize them fine, and sift through muslin, and when well mixed the snuff will be ready for use. This medicine should be bottled and closely corked.

PLASTER FOR FEVER SORES.

Take of—

Sweet oil,	1/2 pint.
Castile soap, (cut fine,)	2 oz.
Rosin,	1/2 oz.
Balsam of fir,	"

Put them over a slow fire, and when they are well mixed, add 2 oz. of red lead and the same quantity of white lead; both to be pulverized fine. Stir and temper the mixture with the leads and oil till it will adhere to the finger, and it will be ready for use.

In making this mixture, care should be taken to prevent it from burning or boiling over.

SWEATING PLASTER.

Take of—

Burgundy pitch,	6 oz.
White pine turpentine,	4 "
Rosin,	4 "
Castile soap,	2 "
Camphor gum,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Opium,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Beef's gall,	1 oz.
Brandy,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Spirits of turpentine, . . .	one table spoonful.
Balsam of fir,	" " "

Put these together over a slow fire, and simmer, and stir them well till the brandy is evaporated. Then turn the mixture into cold water, and work it with the hands till cold.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Take of—

Hemlock gum,	1 lb.
White pine turpentine,	4 oz.

Burgundy pitch,	4 oz.
Extract of white oak bark,	1 oz.
Beeswax,	"

Melt them together, then turn the mixture into cold water and work it until it becomes cold.

PLASTER FOR WHITE SWELLING.

Take of—

Bitter sweet bark, from the root, a single handful.	
Life root,	"
Sweet elder bark,	"
Sweet clover herb,	"

And boil them in two quarts of water to one pint ; then strain, and add—

Burgundy pitch,	2 oz.
Rosin,	"
Mutton tallow,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tar,	two table spoonstul.
Simmer and stir the mixture well till the water is evaporated, and it will be ready for use.	

MUSTARD PLASTER.

This should be made of ground mustard seed, and canell or wheat bread, scalded in vinegar.

PLASTER FOR A RUPTURE.

Take a [quantity] of white oak bark ; boil till the strength is out ; strain, and continue boiling until it

becomes a gum. Spread this gum on thin leather; apply it to the part affected, and wear a truss over it.

JAUNDICE PILLS.

Take of—

Mandrake root,	4 oz.
Aloes,	2 oz.
Extract of dandelion,	4 oz.
Extract of butternut bark,	"
Celandine herb,	1 oz.
Skunk cabbage.	1 oz.
Oil of Annise,	½ oz.
Bloodroot,	1 oz.

These should be well incorporated and formed into a mass of pills of the common size. From four to six is a portion.

BALSAM PILLS.

Take of—

White pine turpentine,	½ oz.
Balsam of fir,	"
Honey,	two table spoonsful.
Melt these together over a slow fire; mix them well, and then add brown sugar enough to make them into the form of a pill.	

BILLIOUS PILLS.

Take of—

Aloes,	8 oz.
Mace,	1 oz.
Myrrh,	"

Saffron,	1 oz.
Ginger,	"
Garden, or wild sunflower seeds,	4 oz.
Extract of gentian,	"
Gamboge,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oil of anise,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Rhubarb,	2 oz.
Oil of cloves,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

These are to be mixed well, and formed into pills of the common size. Take from four to eight for one portion.

OINTMENT FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.

Take of—

- Sweet elder bark,
- Cattail flag root,
- Sweet clover herb,
- House leeks,

Boil them in two quarts of water to one half pint, then strain and add one half teacup of mutton tallow and one fourth teacup of tar. Simmer slowly and stir it well, till the water is evaporated; it will then be ready for use.

FROG OINTMENT.

Frogs are best caught in July or August. They should be slightly dressed, (or not at all,) put in a closely covered vessel with the same weight of fresh butter, and then placed over a very slow fire and cooked till

they are well browned through. When strained, the ointment will be ready for use.

RED PRECIPITATE OINTMENT.

Take of—

Red precipitate,	1 oz.
Fresh butter or lard,	2 oz.
Spirits of turpentine,	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Melt and mix them well together, and the preparation will be ready for use.

BITTERSWEET OINTMENT.

Take of—

Bittersweet bark,	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Celaneline,	1 oz.
Brook liverwort,	"
Live-forever,	"

Boil them in four quarts of water to one half pint; then strain, and add one half pound of fresh butter. Simmer slowly and stir well until the water is evaporated; then strain again, and it will be ready for use.

BRANDY WASH.

To one quart of brandy, add—

Gum guiacum,	1 oz.
Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Camphor gum,	1 oz.
Cayenne pepper,	two tablespoonsful.

Ground mustard seed, . . . two tablespoonsful.
 Hartshorn, or aqua ammonia, . . . 2 oz.

OINTMENT FOR SALT RHEUM.

Take of—

Dandelion root, 1 oz.
 Celandine herb, "
 Balm of gilead buds, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Add one quart of water and boil to half a pint; then strain and simmer it with fresh butter; stirring it continually till it obtains the consistency of an ointment.

COMMON LINIMENT.

To one ounce of sweet oil add as much camphor gum as it will dissolve; then add—

Hartshorn, 1 oz.
 Oreganum oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Shake them well together, and the liniment will be ready for use.

FEVER POWDER.

For this powder, take equal parts of—

Skunk cabbage,
 Wild turnip,
 Cream of tartar,
 Loaf sugar.

Pulverize, mix well together, and it will be ready for use. One-fourth of a teaspoonful makes a powder.

CORDIAL FOR CHILDREN.

Take of—

Anise seed,	1/2 oz.
Smellage seed,	"
Catnip blows,	"
Piony root,	"
Poppy buds,	"
Sweet Sicily,	"
Saffron blows,	1/4 oz.

Add two or three quarts of water to these, and boil down to half a pint; then strain and add one lb. of loaf sugar and half a pint of gin, and it will be ready for use.

A teaspoful at one time is sufficient for a child; this cordial is good for wind, cholic, spasms, &c.

DANDELION COFFEE.

The root should be dried, partially pulverized, scorched, and further prepared in the same manner as sale coffee. This coffee is very good for persons afflicted with the liver complaint, or disease of the stomach.

BITTER WALNUT COFFEE.

Break the walnuts, scorch them with the inside shells, and further prepare the same as sale coffee.

Either dandelion or bitter walnut coffee is a far more pleasant and healthful beverage than the coffee usually drank in this country.

TAR WATER.

Take a quantity of pure tar, turn on cold water, and after it has remained three or four hours, it will be ready for use. The tar should be broken up occasionally, and if an oil rises on the surface of the water, it must be removed.

Tar water drank freely, is an excellent assistant remedy in any form of humor, erysipelas, or thrush.

RHEUMATIC OINTMENT.

Take of—

Lard,	- - - - -	1 lb.
Beeswax,	- - - - -	2 oz.
Oil of Amber,	- - - - -	1 "
British oil,	- - - - -	"
Spirits of turpentine,	- - - - -	"
Oil of spike,	- - - - -	½ oz.
Burgundy pitch,	- - - - -	1 "

Melt the beeswax and lard together, and while hot, add the other ingredients, and stir it till it becomes cold. It will then be ready to be applied to the part or parts affected.

This ointment will remove the pain and lessen the inflammation, and if used in season, will wholly cure the rheumatism. It is also an excellent remedy for pain and lameness, caused by over exertion or taking cold.

The following medicines discovered by Mrs. Tuttle, while in the clairvoyant state, will be prepared and sold by Walker & Tuttle, at Byron, Genesse county, N. Y., and also by their agents.

FEMALE PILLS.

These pills, so valuable in all female diseases, have been ordered in this work.

LUNG SYRUP.

This syrup is one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, tightness of the lungs, soreness of the throat, and pain through the chest and sides.

EXTRACT OF CHERRY.

Very useful in some diseases of the throat, lungs and blood, and employed extensively in Mrs. T.'s practice.

HAIR TONIC.

This tonic, though only a short time before the public, has proved to be the best hair restorative now in use.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

This invaluable antidote if used according to the directions, will invariable check the first appearance of

diarrhea, disentery, and summer complaints, as well as cholera itself.

CATARRH SNUFF OR HEAD PHYSIC.

We can safely say that this snuff has proved to be the best preparation ever employed for catarrh.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS PLANTS, &c.,
AND THE
TIME OF GATHERING THEM.

Of the various articles employed in this work, it is thought best to mention only those that can be easily obtained in the gardens, fields and forests of this country. The other remedies may be purchased at the drug and root stores, and hence need no description. Nor should it be expected that a precise analytical description will be given, since that may be found by referring to various treatises on Botany; but only some of the more distinguishing features, that the article may be readily determined when seen.

Herbs or plants should be gathered when in the blossom, though any time before the frost appears, will answer. The strength is best preserved by drying them in the shade.

During the summer months, when the barks of trees and shrubs are prevented from adhering to the wood by the sap; they should be stripped, the outside shaved off, if necessary, cut into small pieces, and dried in the shade.

Roots should be dug in the spring, before the sap

rises into the stalk, or in the fall after the top is dead, and dried in the shade if convenient.

Flowers and seeds should be gathered when fully ripe, and also dried in the shade.

All vegetables in order to preserve well, for more than one year, should, after being dried, be kept in a dry place, and as free from the air as possible.

LIFE ROOT. (ROOT.)

Life root or wau-weed, usually rises from six to eight inches high; leaves radical, of a deep green, oval form, notched around the edge, and about the size of a silver dollar. The stalks bearing yellow flowers, which appear in June, grow from one to two feet high. The main root is about the size of a small goose quill, with many white fibres and purple veins.

It grows in wet, marshy places near living water, in most of the United States.

CAT-TAIL FLAG. (ROOT.)

This is a common, smooth, tall inhabitant of muddy pools, marshes, and swampy lands in the United States; the stem rises from three to five feet, terminating in a body of compact, sterile and fertile flowers. The blades are sword-shaped, from two to four feet in length and one inch in width.

BLUE FLAG. (ROOT.)

Blue flag is usually found in low, marshy grounds, bearing in the month of June large blue flowers. The

stem grows from two to three feet high, acute on one side, with radical, sword-shaped leaves, about one foot in length.

SWEET FLAG. (ROOT.)

This plant grows in wet soils, in various places throughout the United States. The long sword-shaped leaves may be readily distinguished by the ridge running nearly their whole length, and the bunches of small green flowers, bursting from the sides in June and July.

COMFREY. (ROOT AND FLOWERS.)

This, though a foreign plant, has become naturalized in this country, and grows in low grounds, meadows and is sometimes cultivated in gardens.

It is a large, coarse looking, but showy stem, rising from three to four feet, covered with dense hairs, bearing white, pink, and red flowers, which usually remain all summer.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. (ROOT.)

Of the various kinds of Solomon's seal in this country; the two leaved is the best, though any will answer when this cannot be obtained.

The clustered Solomon's seal, most common in this country, rises from one and a half to two feet high, downy, recurved at top, leaves from four to six inches long, and one half as wide. It is generally found high

high land, sometimes in swamps and takes its name from the many joints or seals in the root.

WHITE BETH. (ROOT.)

A beautiful flower, adorning the woods of the Middle States, in May and June. The stem rises from eight to twelve inches high, with thin, broad, ovate leaves at top. The flower is on a prolongation of the main stem, nearly erect, white, and finely radiated with purple lines at the base.

RED. BETH. (ROOT.)

This is a plant differing not at all in appearance from the white beth, with the exception that the flowers are *red*, and is usually found in the same vicinity.

WHITE AND RED HOLLYHOCK. (ROOT AND FLOWERS.)

Well known garden plants, and need no description.

WHITE AND RED CLOVER. (FLOWERS.)

Need no description.

SWEET CLOVER. (HERB.)

A very handsome, fragrant plant, cultivated in gardens; grows from six to ten inches high, bearing white flowers.

BALM OF GILEAD. (BARK FROM THE ROOT, AND BUDS.)

This tree usually rises from forty to fifty feet high, bark smooth and greenish, foliage copious, and dark

green leaves, somewhat heart-shaped, and forming an abundant shade. It is found in New England, and most of the Middle States, and may be distinguished from the poplar by the thick gum found in the buds.

MOTHERWORT. (ROOT AND HERB.)

This plant, first introduced from Europe, is now common about rubbish, fences, and wash places. The stem grows from three to five feet high, downy, or with a mass of briars, square, large, purplish, bearing opposite, stalked rough leaves, and purplish, hairy flowers, variegated within, and appearing about the first of July.

RHUBARB—PIE PLANT. (ROOT.)

The root of the common pie plant in this country, is as useful for general purposes as the imported rhubarb.

CAMOMILE. (FLOWERS.)

This garden plant is now somewhat naturalized in this country, and may occasionally be found wild ; the strong and agreeable scent readily distinguishes the plant.

The stem is usually prostrate, branching from the base, wooly, and bearing decompound leaves.

GENTIAN. (ROOT.)

This plant springs up early in the season, grows about three feet high, bearing large leaves and yellow flowers,

which appears in June. It grows by the roadside, in old fields, and is sometimes known as the yellow Gentian.

RUE. (HERB.)

This is a garden plant, grows about one foot high, leaves small, flowers yellow, opening in July.

SOUTHERNWOOD. (HERB.)

This plant grows from one to two feet high, bearing fine, compact leaves, and numerous nodding, yellow flowers. It is usually cultivated in gardens.

PENNYROYAL. (HERB.)

This plant grows from six to twelve inches high, leaves small, flowers blue, appearing in July. It is found in meadows, and partially cultivated grounds, throughout the United States.

BROOKLINE OR BROOKLIME. (VINE.)

This evergreen lines the brooks of our country, especially those favored with water from living springs. It is a small, tender, running vine, bitter to the taste, with small green leaves, resembling in general appearance the partridge vine. The flowers are blue, appearing in July.

Highbush Cranberry. (BARK.)

This shrub grows in swamps and on the borders of fields, from six to ten feet high. Several stems rise

from the same root, branched above ; leaves with large remote blunt teeth, resembling the foot of a goose. Flowers large, white berries in clusters, scarlet-red, and the seed flat.

PARTRIDGE-VINE, OR ONE-BERRY. (VINE.)

This is a creeping plant, from one to six inches long ; leaves roundish, small, opposite and deep green ; flowers white, opening in July ; berries red. It usually grows in cold soils, on the north side of hills, and it may be found in many parts of the Union.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW. (ROOT.)

Grows from three to five feet high ; stem reddish at the base ; leaves grow round the stalk in fives, from three to five inches apart. Flowers crimson-red, appearing in August.

ROSE WILLOW. (BARK FROM THE ROOT AND STALK.)

This tree is about the size of a small apple tree, covered with a greenish colored bark and very red within. The flowers resemble a bunch of roses, from whence it derives its name. It grows near brooks, along the banks of rivers, and sometimes on upland meadows, and is distinguished from other kinds of willow by the name of red rose willow.

SPIKENARD. (ROOT.)

This plant is found in rocky or sandy woods in various parts of the United States. The stem grows from

three to four feet high, branching, dark green or reddish, and arising from a thick aromatic root. It blossoms in July, and in the fall contains dark brown or black berries.

LADY'S SLIPPER. (ROOT.)

This is a beautiful plant, usually growing in dark woods, and low-lands in various sections of the country. It rises from one to two feet high; leaves large, plaited and downy; flowers inflated and oval, appearing in June and July.

Those bearing the pink flowers are much the best for medicinal purposes.

YARROW. (HERB.)

Yarrow abounds in fields and pastures in New England and the Middle States; grows from one to two feet high, branching at the top into a dense flat-topped corymb of white or rose-colored flowers. It is also called Millfoil, from the leaves being cut and parted into so numerous divisions and sub-divisions.

BLACK COHOSH. (ROOT.)

This plant usually rises from four to six feet; leaves large, and deeply serrated. The flowers are white, in a cluster, on a raceme eight or ten inches in length, and appear in July and August. The root is large and black, with many coarse fibres.

RED COHOSH. (ROOT.)

This plant, though in general appearance resembling the black cohosh, is much smaller, growing from one to two feet high ; leaves small and berries red.

SMARTWEED. (HERB.)

Wherever this plant grows it is well known. Of the kinds bearing the white and red blossom, that bearing the white is preferable.

TANSY. (HERB.)

Tansy, though a native of Europe, is now naturalized in this country, and grows in old fields and by the roadsides. The stems are clustered from two to three feet high, terminating in bunches of handsome yellow flowers ; appearing in August.

The variety called double-tansy is preferable for medicinal purposes.

BLACK CHERRY. (BARK.)

The trunk of this tree sometimes rises eighty feet high, and undivided for thirty feet from the ground ; the bark is black and rough ; leaves from three to five inches in length, and one-half as wide. Fruit black, or nearly so, when ripe.

MAYWEED. (HERB.)

This ill-scented plant is naturalized in all waste places, in hard, dry soils, and especially by road-sides, presenting almost a uniform white surface when in bloom. Generally well known.

HARVEST FLOWER. (ROOT, HERB AND FLOWER.)

This plant rises four or five feet high, and branches thick towards the top; leaves long, flowers peach-blown or purple; appearing in July. It grows in dry soils where improvements have been made.

STRAWBERRY. (LEAVES.)

This common, well-known vine grows wild, and is also cultivated in gardens. The leaves of both the wild and cultivated are used for medicinal purposes.

GLIVERVINE, OR CLEAVERS. (VINE.)

This vine is found on low grounds, and in meadows; stem from three to five feet long, weak, leaning on other plants, and closely adhering to them by its small prickles, bent backward; leaves in whorls; flowers white, small and numerous.

DANDELION. (ROOT.)

Well known wherever it grows.

WAU-A-HOO. (BARK FROM THE ROOT.)

This shrub grows from eight to twenty feet high, having a smooth, greyish bark; leaves veined beneath; flowers pink-colored, and berries red.

BALMONA, OR SNAKEHEAD. (ROOT AND HERB.)

A plant growing in wet places, near brooks, with large white flowers; shaped much like the head of a snake, the mouth open and tongue extended; appearing in August; leaves opposite, of a dark and shining green above.

CELANDINE. (HERB.)

A pale green, fleshy herb, growing under fences, in meadows, and by running brooks; rises from two to six feet high; has many tender, watery, transparent stalks, with large joints; leaves large, serrated and very tender; flowers yellow, and seed-vessel pod-like; and when compressed bursting with force, scattering the seed.

THOROUGHWORT, OR BONESET. (HERB.)

This common, well-known plant, is abundant on low grounds and in meadows. The stem grows from one to five feet high, round, rough and hairy. Each pair of leaves are united at the base, and centrally perforated by the stem, and at right angles to it. The flowers are white, in terminal corymbs, appearing in August.

BURDOCK. (ROOT.)

Well known.

SPOTTED OR BLACK ALDER. (BARK.)

This shrub is found in moist woods or swamps in most of the States, usually growing about eight feet high; bark covered with light and dark spots; leaves narrowed at base, with prominent veins beneath; flowers white, in imperfect heads; berries scarlet.

WORMWOOD. (HERB.)

This plant is well known wherever it grows.

SARSAPARILLA. (ROOT.)

This plant makes its appearance early in the spring, in low grounds and swampy thickets; root long, slender, dark brown without, and white within; frequently trailing several feet just beneath the surface of rotten logs; stem stout, with sometimes a few scattered hooked prickles; leaves nearly round, with three strong veins; flowers in small, thin umbels, yellowish white.

ANGELICA. (ROOT AND SEED.)

This plant is common in fields and meadows in the Northern and Western States; stem growing from four to six feet high, smooth, hollow, and bluish green; leaves large; flowers greenish white, appearing in July; seed flat.

COMMON MILKWEED. (ROOT.)

A well known plant, growing in pastures and by road sides ; stem from two to three feet high ; flowers in clusters, and seed in a pod, containing a silky appearing substance.

WANDERING MILKWEED, OR BITTER ROOT. (BARK FROM THE ROOT.)

Wandering milkweed grows from two to three feet, having a bushy top ; stem tough and woody ; flowers similar to those of buckwheat ; root black, bitter to the taste, and running from three to five feet in opposite directions from the stalk.

WINTERGREEN. (HERB.)

This plant grows four or five inches high ; leaves oval ; flowers white, appearing in June ; growing in cold soils ; well known.

COCKLE. (SEED.)

This is a common, well-known and troublesome plant, bearing forked seeds.

SCOURING RUSHES. (STEM.)

This rush grows from one to two feet high, with a naked jointed stem, and is found on both high and low land.

BEECH-DROPS.

This is said to be a parasitic plant, growing from the roots of beech trees. The root is a scaly ball, covered with stiff, short and brittle radicles; stem from six to twelve inches high, without leaves; branching and scaly; of a reddish color.

NETTLE. (ROOT.)

Common nettle grows in damp places in various parts of the United States; stem from two to six feet high, mostly simple, and bending at top; leaves alternate, large, more or less bristly on both sides; flowers minute, in clusters, appearing in August.

BUTTERNUT. (BARK FROM THE ROOT.)

A well known tree, wherever found.

DWARF ELDER. (BARK.)

This elder is common in fields, about stumps and stone heaps; stem from one to two feet high, the lower part woody and thickly beset with sharp, stiff bristles; the upper part branching, herbaceous; leaflets, many, ending in a long point, smooth; flowers in terminal clusters, appearing in July and August, followed by clusters of dark-colored, nauseous berries.

SWEET ELDR. (BARK AND FLOWERS.)

A common, well-known shrub, from six to ten feet high, in thickets and waste grounds; stem filled with a

light, porous pith, especially when young; leaflets in three or four pairs with an odd one; flowers numerous. white, in very large, level-topped clusters, appearing in June; berries dark purple.

BLUE VIOLET.

This plant rises four or five inches high; leaves somewhat heart-shaped; flowers blue, appearing in May. It is found in moist land; roots white, short and slimy.

HEAD-BITTANY, OR LOW BRAKE. (ROOT.)

This plant generally lies on the ground; leaves radical, from four to six inches long, and from one to two inches wide, with deep notches on the sides; stem from three to four inches long, bearing terminal yellow flowers; root resembling the lady's slipper root, though not having as small fibres; color dark brown.

BOXWOOD, OR DOGWOOD. (BARK AND FLOWERS.)

A tree from fifteen to thirty feet high, and very ornamental when in flower; usually growing on high ground; leaves opposite and entire. The true flowers are inconspicuous, of a greenish yellow, in heads surrounded by a four-leaved, heart-shaped involucre, white, tinged with red; appearing in May and June.

CARAWAY. (SEEDS.)

A garden plant.

FENNEL. (SEEDS.)

Also a garden plant.

GILL-OVER-THE-GROUND. (VINE.)

A creeping plant, naturalized about hedges, stone walls, &c.; stems prostrate, square, varying in length from a few inches to two feet; leaves opposite, roundish, heart-shaped, toothed; flowers bluish-purple, with a variegated throat, appearing in May.

LIVE-FOREVER. (HERB.)

Well known wherever it grows.

SASSAFRAS. (BARK FROM THE ROOT.)

Sassafras is abundant in some of the forests and barrens of the United States. In this country it varies in height from six to twenty feet; leaves alternate; flowers greenish yellow, appearing in May and June, in clusters at the end of the last year's twigs. The tree may be known by its pleasant fragrance.

BITTERSWEET. (BARK FROM THE ROOT.)

This is a well known shrubby climber, with blue flowers and red berries; stem branching; several feet in length; climbing about hedges and thickets in low grounds. The lower leaves are entire, the upper ones generally having ears; root from six to eighteen feet in

length, reddish yellow just beneath the surface, and when chewed gives a bitter taste at first and then sweet.

SUMACH. (BERRIES.)

This shrub grows from six to fifteen feet high, in thickets, on waste grounds, and on lands long neglected ; it has many straggling branches, smooth ; leaflets about three inches long and one-fourth as wide ; flowers in dense, terminal clusters ; berries crimson and extremely sour to the taste.

HYSSOP. (HERB.)

A garden plant.

OAK OF JERUSALEM. (HERB.)

This plant grows from one to three feet high, and is sometimes cultivated on account of its fragrance and the remarkable appearance of its clusters of innumerable flowers, which are pale blue and appear in August ; leaves resembling those of the oak.

SKUNK CABBAGE. (ROOT.)

A common plant, growing in swamps, meadows and ditches, giving an offensive, disagreeable odor, resembling that of the skunk : the leaves bear some resemblance to the leaves of garden cabbage.

YELLOW DOCK. (ROOT.)

A common weed, growing in cultivated grounds, and about rubbish, much to the annoyance of the farmer; stem from two to three feet high, smooth channeled, having a yellow root.

GREEN OSIER. (BARK.)

A small, beautiful tree, generally growing on low land; trunk from twelve to fifteen feet high, branches smooth, dark and shining green; leaves broad and glossy, dark green above, and tapering to a point; flowers white, in clusters, appearing in May and June.

SLIPPERY ELM. (BARK.)

The slippery elm is distinguished by the mucilage of the inner bark; it is sometimes called the red elm.

MULLIN. (ROOT.)

Known wherever it grows.

WILD TURNIP, OR DRAGON ROOT. (ROOT.)

This curious plant rises from one to two feet high; root perennial, round, flattened, and having many white fibres attached to the base; leaves in threes, and generally two on each plant; flowers appearing from May to July.

HOREHOUND. (HERB.)

This plant, growing in fields and by roadsides, has many stems from the same root, from one to two feet high, covered with a white downy pubescence, leaves round toothed, whitish, rough-veined above, wooly beneath; flowers white, in dense, hairy clusters.

MAIDENHAIR. (HERB.)

This most beautiful of the ferns, abounds in damp, rocky woods: stem from eight to fourteen inches high, slender, of a deep glossy purple. At top it divides into two compound branches, and are again divided at regular intervals into leaflets, giving the whole the form of the crescent.

ELECAMPANE. (ROOT.)

A large, coarse looking, perennial plant, common by roadsides, and sometimes cultivated. The stalk grows from four to six feet high, furrowed, branching, and downy; lower leaves large, toothed, clasping the stem; flowers large, solitary, terminal, of a bright yellow, appearing in July and August.

BLOODROOT. (ROOT.)

A plant, growing in woods, and appearing early in the spring. The root is fleshy, and when broken or bruised a blood colored fluid flows from the wound. It is stem-

less, the leaf-stalk rising immediately from the root, and supporting but one leaf; flower square shaped, white, and of short duration.

CANADA THISTLE. (ROOT.)

Well known wherever it grows.

LARGE THISTLE. (ROOT.)

The large or common thistle, is also well known.

CRAWLEY. (ROOT.)

This plant, sometimes called fever root, makes its appearance about the first of June; grows from ten to twelve inches high, destitute of leaves; flowers white, appearing in July; seeds near the top of the stem, and the root light colored, without fibres, resembling chicken's toes.

MARSH POPLAR. (BARK.)

This tree grows in woods and open lands: trunk from twenty-five to forty feet high; bark greenish, smooth, except on the trunks of the oldest trees, leaves small, dark green, on stems which are two or three inches long, and laterally compressed so that they can scarcely remain at rest in any position.

PRICKLY ASH. (BARK AND BERRIES.)

This shrub grows from ten to twelve feet high, in woods and thickets, the branches being armed with

strong, brown prickles; broad at the base; leaflets about five pairs with an odd one, smooth above, downy beneath; flowers in small, dense clusters, greenish, appearing before the leaves. The berries have a warm, spicy taste.

WHITE ASH. (BARK.)

The white ash is a well known and desirable tenant of our forests. The trunk often grows more than forty feet without a branch, and then expands into a regular summit, of an equal additional height; the leaves are one foot or more in length, usually consisting of seven leaflets.

HORSE RADISH. (ROOT.)

A common garden herb, and sometimes grows wild in wet grounds and about old ruins.

SPEARMINT. (HERB.)

A well known plant, growing in wet soils, with erect branching, four angled stalks, from one to two feet high; flowers pale purple. It is distinguished by its agreeable aromatic properties.

PEPPERMINT. (HERB.)

This plant formerly from Europe, is now naturalized, in wet places, and cultivated in gardens. It has a more penetrating taste and stronger smell than spearmint, pungent to the tongue, and followed by a sensation of coldness.

SMELLAGE OR LOVAGE. (ROOT AND SEED.)

A common garden plant, and known wherever it is cultivated.

LOW MALLOWS. (HERB.)

This plant is common in cultivated grounds, stems numerous, from one to two feet long; leaves of a fine delicate texture, somewhat kidney shaped, on long, hairy stalks; flowers pale pink, and deeply notched; the fruit children sportively call cherries.

MOUSE-EAR. (HERB.)

An erect, hairy weed, in rocky grounds, lanes, pastures, and by roadsides; the stem grows from eight to twelve inches high, furrowed, with slender, remote branches, bearing small, terminal, white flowers.

CRANESBILL. (ROOT.)

This plant grows from six to 18 inches high, leaves from two to three inches in diameter, deeply cleft, flowers blue or purple, appearing in May; it is generally found in low land, meadows and marshes.

HIGH BLACKBERRY. (ROOT AND BERRIES.)

A well known thorny shrub, stems tall, slender, branches from three to six feet high; flowers white; fruit the delicious blackberry.

SPUR BRAKE, OR UPLAND BRAKE. (ROOT.)

This grows on up-lands, and in the edges of swamps ; the leaves deeply indented at the edges ; the root is made up of small tushes or spurs.

PÆONY. (ROOT.)

A garden plant.

WITCH HAZEL. (BARK.)

A large shrub, consisting of several crooked branching trunks from the same root, growing from ten to twelve feet high ; leaves oval, heart-shaped at base ; flowers yellow, appearing amid the reigning desolation of Autumn and winter.

PRINCE'S PINE. (WHOLE PLANT.)

This plant, a common and beautiful evergreen, found in dry woods and cold soils ; grows from five to eight inches high, leaves in two or more irregular whorls, distinctly toothed, and of a uniform dark green color. It bears light purple, nodding flowers.

FLOWER DE LUCE. (ROOT.)

This plant is common in gardens, though native of Europe ; color of the flower light purple, or blue, resembling the flower of the blue flag.

BLUE VERVAIN. (HERB.)

An erect, tall and elegant plant, frequent by roadsides and in low grounds ; stem from three to four feet high, with opposite branches ; leaves rough in appearance ; flowers small, blue, opening in July and Aug.

PLEURISY ROOT OR WHITE ROOT. (ROOT.)

Found on sandy soils and the banks of streams, root large and fleshy, sending up numerous stems, about two feet high ; leafy, hairy, erect and colored ; leaves hairy, flowers bright orange color.

GARDEN SAGE, MOUNTAIN SAGE, OLD ENGLAND SAGE.
(HERBS.)

Well known garden plants.

(MARSH ROSEMARY. (ROOT.)

Marsh rosemary grows only about salt marshes, from ten inches to one foot high ; leaves narrow, smooth and veinless ; flowers blue, terminal, appearing in Aug.

ROSE. (FLOWERS.)

The white or red rose flower leaves, may be used for medicinal purposes.

HOUSE-LEEK. (WHOLE PLANT.)

A well known garden and house plant, with thick, fleshy, mucilaginous leaves.

COMMON LIVERWORT. (HERB.)

This little plant makes its appearance in the woods, early in the spring: leaves all radical, on long, hairy stems, divided into three lobes; flower generally blue.

CANKER LIVERWORT. (HERB.)

An evergreen growing on old logs, in wet, marshy places; having a thick, fleshy leaf, of a dark green color.

BROOK LIVERWORT. (HERB.)

This plant is found in moist lands, in swamps, and about springs and rivulets, lying flat on stones, old logs, &c. It is very green in the spring; the root small and fibrous.

EVIN ROOT, OR AVENS. (ROOT.)

This plant grows in hedges or thickets, and in low, marshy soils; stem simple or branched, smoothish above, leaves variable in form, often three foliate, flowers rather small; white.

GOLDTHREAD. (ROOT.)

This plant, usually found on low ground, has the stem partly covered; extensively creeping; golden yellow, and very yellow; leaves all radical. The flower stalk is from three to four inches high, bearing a single white, star-like flower.

SAFFRON. (FLOWERS.)

A well known garden plant.

CATNIP. (HERB.)

A well known domestic herb.

WALNUT. (BARK.)

This tree, found in forests, is very tall and slender, with rough and shaggy bark, consisting externally of long, narrow plates, loosely adhering to the middle; the fruit is highly prized for its rich flavor.

GARLICS.

A common garden plant.

WHITE PINE. (BARK.)

White pine is a well known and magnificent tree of the forest, distinguished for its valuable timber.

COMMON PLANTAIN. (LEAVES.)

This species of plantain is very common at the door, and by the wayside; leaves broad, flat, with about seven veins, each containing a strong fibre, which may be pulled out; the root consists of long, light colored fibres.

BAY-BERRY. (BARK.)

This shrub varies in height from two to eight feet, covered with a greenish bark; it has a very branching top, and numerous dry looking leaves; from the fruit the bay-berry tallow of commerce is obtained.

TAMARACK. (BARK.)

Well known wherever it grows.

WILD RED RASPBERRY. (LEAVES.)

A well known shrub.

GOOSEBERRY. (BUSH.)

Also well known.

GINSENG. (ROOT.)

This plant is common in dry, rocky or mountainous forests, having a whitish, thick and fleshy root; stem round and smooth, from six inches to one foot high, with a terminal whorl of three compound leaves; flowers small, yellowish, on a central short flower stalk.

SENECA SNAKE-ROOT. (ROOT.)

This plant is found wild in most of the States of the Union; root woody, branched, contorted; stem from eight to fourteen inches high; flowers white.

BLACK SNAKE-ROOT. (ROOT.)

A tall, leafy plant, found in upland woods, meadows and low-lands; from three to five feet high; the root is about the size of a small quill; flowers small and blue; leaves similar to the leaves of crowfoot.

COLT'S FOOT SNAKE-ROOT. (ROOT.)

This plant rises from four to eight inches high; the root varying in size, sometimes as large as the little finger, lying on or near the top of the ground; leaves dark green velvet, resembling the shape of a colt's foot; flowers small, purple.

WATERMELON. (SEED.)

A highly valuable garden vine:

ARTICHOKE. (LEAVES.)

A domestic herb, growing in gardens, about old buildings and hedges.

WATER CRESSES. (VINE.)

This vine grows in wet places; stem from one to two feet high, partially erect and branching; leaves two or three inches long, more or less divided, generally smooth; flowers smooth, minute and yellow.

FEATHERFEW. (HERB.)

A common garden plant.

BALSAM OF FIR. (BALSAM.)

A beautiful evergreen, common in humid forests in the Northern part of the United States ; its branches are nearly horizontal, gradually becoming shorter upward, forming a regularly pyramidal head ; leaves a little larger than those of the hemlock ; bark smooth, abounding in reservoirs filled with a resin or balsam.

DOGWOOD, MOOSEBUSH, OR LEATHERWOOD. (BARK.)

A shrub about five feet in height, when full grown ; leaves entire, on short stems, pale underneath ; flowers yellow, funnel-shaped, appearing in April and May, earlier than the leaves ; berry oval, small and red.

POPPY. (BUDS, FLOWERS, AND LEAVES.)

A common garden plant.

SWEET SICILY. (ROOT.)

A leafy plant, very common in most woods in this country ; from one to three feet high ; root branching, fleshy, of an agreeable spicy flavor ; root leaves on long, slender stalks ; upper leaves without stalks ; flowers white and in clusters.

POND LILY. (ROOT.)

This plant grows in standing water ; is found in lakes and marshy places ; and is admired for its beautiful white flowers.

SUNFLOWER. (SEEDS AND FLOWERS.)

The common large sunflower is the best.

SUMMER SAVORY. (HERB.)

A cultivated plant.

ARCHANGEL. (ROOT AND SEED.)

This is a biennial plant, native in France, but cultivated in our gardens.

COLT'S FOOT. (ROOT.)

A low plant, in wet places by the side of streams; growing about five inches high, appearing with a single terminal yellow head of flowers; leaves arising after the flowers are withered.

SPICE-BUSH. (BUSH.)

A shrub from six to twelve feet high, in moist woods; the bark has an agreeable, spicy taste; leaves oval, wedge-shaped; flowers in small clusters, appearing in advance of the leaves.

FLOATING HEART. (ROOT AND LEAVES.)

This plant frequently grows six feet under water; the root is found in the bottom of lakes and marshes, and sends a stem to the surface, when a heart-shaped leaf is expanded and lies on the water.

BARBERRY. (BARK.)

A well-known, bushy, ornamental shrub, in the hard gravelly soils of the Northern States. It grows from three to eight feet high ; leaves from one to two inches long, and round, obtuse, at the apex ; flowers yellow, hanging in clusters ; berries scarlet, and acid to the taste.

MUSTARD. (SEEDS.)

A common, domestic herb.

WHITE OAK. (BARK.)

The common tenant of American forests.

MANDRAKE. (ROOT.)

The wild mandrake grows in woods and fields in this country ; height, from one to two feet ; stem round, dividing into two leaf-stalks, between which is the white flower ; fruit oval, oblong, large, yellowish, with the flavor of the strawberry.

CARROT.

A valuable garden esculent.

PRICKLY PEAR.

A curious, fleshy plant, native in rocky, sandy places, and often cultivated : the general form resem-

bles a series of thick, fleshy leaves, from the edge of which come forth the large, bright, yellow flowers.

SCOKE, OR POKE. (ROOT.)

A common, well-known herb, growing by roadsides, about hedges, &c., having a large, branching root; the stem grows from five to eight feet high, round, smooth and branching, and when mature, of a fine, deep purple, light and pithy; flowers greenish-white; fruit, a dark purple berry, arranged in clusters.

BASSWOOD. (BARK.)

A common shrub, and also forest tree.

SWEET APPLE TREE. (BARK.).

The common.

HEMLOCK. (BARK.)

A valuable, well-known tree, of American forests.

CERTIFICATES.

FROM PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED BY
MRS. TUTTLE.

We take pleasure in presenting to the public, a few of the certificates, testimonials, &c., of our patients, and regret the limits of our work will not allow the insertion of a greater number of those we have on hand.

We are gratified that there are those in community, who have sufficient moral courage to come out and testify to the truth of what they have experienced in their patronage of our practice. And we hope our readers will remember that many of these certificates are presented here at the request of the authors of them, for the benefit of those who may yet be unacquainted with the results of the clairvoyant practice of medicine.

WALKER & TUTTLE.

CERTIFICATE FROM MR. AVERY AND WIFE.

NEWSTEAD, ERIE Co. JULY 13, 1850.

This may certify, that four years ago this month, Mrs. Avery's case was presented to Mrs. Tuttle for examination, while in the clairvoyant state. She described it accurately and minutely. Her disease was general dropsy, with nervous debility, attended with

constant pain and pressure in the head, giddiness and dizziness. She was so much debilitated as to be unable to perform any labor whatever, and her condition was such at that time, that we feared her case was hopeless,—to all appearance she was rapidly declining, and without help could not have survived long. Mrs. Tuttle, however, promised relief, provided her directions were strictly observed. I obtained a prescription and remedies, which soon relieved her, and under her, (Mrs. T.) treatment, she has regained her health, so that she is now able, and has been for the last two years, to do the work for her family, for which we feel that great gratitude is due Mrs. Tuttle from us.

Furthermore, we wish to state, that since the sickness of Mrs. A., our son Ferdinand having been attacked with the typhus fever, we applied to Mrs. Tuttle. She prescribed for him, and stated at the first examination that he would have a regular course of the fever, but remarked that by good nursing, and strict attention to the remedies, he would survive, and escape without any lasting injury. During his sickness, which was very severe, we had counsel from the best physicians that could be obtained. We however thought best to adhere strictly to Mrs. T.'s directions, though against the advice of many who bitterly opposed her method of treating disease. But we were satisfied with her management through the whole, and now, thanks to Clairvoyant Mesmerism, our son is entirely well.

We have also had her counsel with regard to other members of our family, and can truly say she has been

successful in every cure. We submit the above, in behalf of the science of Mesmerism and suffering humanity.

Signed,

FREDERICK AVERY.

MARIAH AVERY.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. True, late pastor of the First Baptist church in Clarence.

CLARENCE, ERIE CO., JULY 1, 1850.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE:—

Dear Sirs—I am truly glad to learn that a medical work, under the direction of Mrs. Tuttle, is in course of preparation. Success attend it. I have no doubt it will be a book of real practical value to the medical profession, and to the community generally.

Having had occasion to test repeatedly, both in my own case and those of others, Mrs. T.'s ability as a Clairvoyant, I am persuaded that she can correctly describe the nature, location and causes, as well as symptoms, of diseases, and also prescribe their appropriate remedies.

Truly yours,

M. B. TRUE.

I was not a believer in Clairvoyance, until I was compelled to become one by good evidence, which was a correct and minute description of Mrs. Draper's case, by Mrs. Tuttle while in the Clairvoyant state. She prescribed remedies, which have been taken with very great benefit.

Signed,

A. E. DRAPER.

Newstead, Erie Co., N. Y.

ELBA, JUNE 30, 1850.

Mrs Tuttle—My wife has been troubled with a nervous debility and other difficulties, for a number of years, and after many solicitations from the friends of your manner of treating diseases, we were induced to call and see you ; after an examination of her case, finding you told her so nearly how she felt and had been handled, she thought it best to try your prescriptions. And we must say we have been very happily disappointed in the result ; for she is now in a measure restored, and probably would have been quite, if she had followed more closely your directions.

C. BAKER.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for many years with the spinal and kidney complaint. Having failed to get relief from other sources, I applied to Mrs. Tuttle, made use of her medicine internally and externally, and am now able to do my work.

MRS. SUSAN CHASE.

Dated Bain, June, 1849.

The above is entirely correct. Not only has my wife been benefitted by the prescriptions of Mrs. Tuttle, but our children and myself have often received great help from the medicines ordered by her in the Clairvoyant state. I place great confidence in her method of treating disease.

T. N. CHASE.

The following letter from F. G. Randall, is taken from the "Truth's Telegraph," a valuable periodical published in the city of Rochester; and the subjoined note to the editor, from C. Robinson, Esq., is also taken from the "Telegraph of the same date:—

CLARENDON, May 7th, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—Having long desired to give in my testimony in regard to the triumphs of "Mesmerism," I now take the opportunity of doing so, through the columns of your valuable periodical.

I am aware of the general prevalence of disbelief in the wonders of "Magnetism." I have seen the persecution occasioned by it, and I deem it but an act of justice to my friend Mr. Walker, and the community around, to give a plain statement of my own experience in this matter.

I was attacked on the 20th of February, 1846, with what my physician called scarlet fever. After having taken medicine for a long time, I was enabled to ride two or three miles in a carriage. Finally beginning to fail again, I applied to Mrs. Tuttle,—she was thrown into the "Mesmeric state" by Mr. Walker. She commenced by telling the first cause of my disease; how I was taken by violent sickness; how it differed from scarlet fever, and denominated it erysipelas. She noticed every particular as she went along in her examination, without being interrogated by the Mesmeriser. She stated that inflammation of the blood had very much affected my liver, kidneys, digestive organs, throat and head; noticed the ulcer in my head, and all

the minute pains, lameness and debility: all of which was attested to by my friends with me.

After she had finished the examination, which was too minute and lengthy to give in full, she prescribed the medicine for my recovery. The remedies were simple and easy to be obtained. They consisted of Syrups and the Magnetic Battery. After using the medicine a short time, my health began to improve, and accomplished what see warranted, and more than I expected. I have recovered my health, and attribute it *all* to the wonders of Mesmerism, and my own perseverance in using the remedies. I am satisfied from my own experience, and seeing the effects upon others, that Mrs. Tuttle, while in the Mesmeric sleep, can and has discovered the cause of ailment of all who have applied to her for information; and if there is any help to be obtained, she will prescribe it.

I consider these remarks due to Mr. Walker, from the fact that some persons prejudiced against him personally, and the science, raised a great hue and cry of humbug and imposition, and commenced a series of persecutions, which only reflected honor upon the character of Mr. Walker, and exhibited the gross injustice of his persecutors. And in this enlightened day and age of the world, it looks wonderfully like *ignorance* and *superstition*, to condemn and persecute the advocates of any new science, without giving them a fair trial. I hear daily of the success of Mrs. Tuttle in describing diseases, and even telling what their parents died of, and how they have been ever since childhood.

I am glad the public are getting their eyes and mind upon this subject, for it is a great benefit to suffering humanity.

With my wishes for the success of the science from which I have received so much benefit,

I remain yours,

FRANCIS G. RANDALL.

We certify that the above statement of our son is correct.

WIGHTMAN RANDALL.

AMY RANDALL.

Mr. Editor,—I am a near neighbor of the above named Francis G. Randall, and feeling a strong curiosity to know all I could of the operation of the wondrous art of Mesmerism in curing disease, I watched the progress of the cure of my friend Randall with strict attention. I believe his statement perfectly correct.

This may certify, that I have frequently seen Mrs. Tuttle thrown into the mesmeric state by Mr. Walker, and seen or heard her wonderful minute and intricate explorations and examinations of the human system, giving to every organ and portion of the body, so far as I am able to judge, its classic name—pointing out with great minuteness any derangement, in any department of the “wonderful” machinery, in the same proper language. When awake and conversing on these subjects, her language is entirely another—is as plain and common as any body’s.

My experience in my own family, relative to the application of mesmerism to the healing art, is this. Mrs.

Robinson has been afflicted with a weakness of the stomach, of many years' standing. At a certain time unknown to Mrs. R., and being six miles distant, Mr. Walker examined her state of health by Mrs. Tuttle,—described the disease, and prescribed a remedy from which she has received very great relief.

A son about twelve years of age was afflicted with a very bad sore on the back of his neck. I tried myself to cure it, and could not. I then applied to our family physician: he prescribed a remedy, but did not cure. He called it a carbuncle. I then applied to Mrs. Tuttle,—she said it was one of the varieties of erysipelas: she prescribed a remedy which effected a perfect cure. Two of my daughters have also been out of health, who have been helped in this way.

C. ROBINSON.

Clarendon, May 7th, 1847.

We have also the written testimony of C. Robinson, Esq., three years later than the above. Among other things, he says, under date,

JULY 4th, 1850.

* * * * * I have full confidence in the ability of Mrs. Tuttle to determine and cure diseases, especially those of a chronic and lingering nature. * * * * * We have a son, who, for a year or two past, has been much troubled with lameness in one hip and leg, till finally it was found, in the early part of April last, that his limb had begun to perish,—had become shorter and smaller than the other,—had lost action, and conse-

quently become cold. We sent him to Messrs. Walker and Tuttle, and under their treatment action and warmth were soon restored; the limb began to grow, and is now nearly sound. * * * * *

And further, I am fully in the belief, growing out of and confirmed by personal observation, that when Mrs. T. is in the clairvoyant state, she can penetrate and examine, with perfect precision, all and every part of the human system, however minute and intricate, and detail any disturbances or disorders that may exist therein, and is therefore able successfully to apply remedies for their removal.

C. ROBINSON.

CERTIFICATE OF S. A. CAMPBELL, ESQ., POSTMASTER
AT STILWELL, OHIO.

STILWELL, Butler Co., O., July 1, 1850.

This is to certify, that for several years, previous to the fall of 1846, I had been troubled at times with a swelling and inflammation in my throat, which affected my voice very much, and produced a very disagreeable sensation in my head. In the latter part of the summer of 1846, I applied to one of the best physicians in Genesee county, N. Y., for relief: he said it would be almost entirely useless for me to use any medicine, unless I first had the end of my palate cut off, so that it could not play upon the glands and keep up an irritation; and that the tonsil glands must be deeply scarrified, or removed, in order to reduce the swelling in my throat. But being unwilling to have any such operation performed, I neglected to do anything until fall, when I

heard of some wonderful cures that had been performed by individuals following the prescriptions of a Mrs. Tuttle, of Byron, while in the clairvoyant state.

Prompted by curiosity and a real desire to receive relief, I applied, by a friend, to Mrs. T. for medicine. A prescription was sent me, and by taking the medicine prescribed for about two weeks, the swelling and inflammation in my throat, and the very disagreeable sensations in my head, were removed, and my health otherwise was very much improved. Since that time, by using medicine prescribed by Mrs. T. while in the clairvoyant state, I have been wholly freed from violent bilious attacks, to which I had been subject as many as six or eight times during the year.

In the months of July and August, 1846, my brother, H. F. Campbell, was sinking rapidly with the consumption, and no hopes were expressed by any physician to whom he applied, that he would survive even until the winter weather set in. He applied to Mrs. Tuttle about the last of August, and by using the remedies prescribed by her, he so far recovered, to the astonishment of all his acquaintances, as to be able to attend to the duties of his office, as superintendent of common schools for the town of Batavia, during the fall and the greater part of the winter, and a part of the spring. He believed that if he had applied to Mrs. T. two months earlier, he would have recovered his accustomed health; and no one who was acquainted with him, can doubt that his belief was well founded. (Signed,) S. A. CAMPBELL.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following letter from Miss Lusk:—

NEWSTEAD, Feb. 4, 1850.

MRS. TUTTLE,—Dear Madam: Gratitude impels me to send you a statement of my case, with permission to make it public for the benefit of others.

In December, 1845, by exposure of my health, a disease of the spine was brought on, which soon became very painful and badly inflamed. A physician was called, who assured me that outward irritations was the only successful means of treating this disease, and that by this method I might depend upon a speedy and permanent cure. Blisters and tartar sores, of the most painful nature, were continued on the spine, until the disease, which at first affected but two of the vertebrae between my shoulders, had extended over half the spinal column; and so inflamed had it become, and the nervous system so reduced, that I was totally deprived of sleep for several days. The most powerful opiates were resorted to, for a momentary relief. *I was entirely confined to my bed, and my sufferings were beyond description.* Being unable to endure these applications longer, (although approved of by other eminent physicians whose advice was had,) about the first of July a milder treatment was resorted to, which was followed for three or four months, but without benefit, when my physician became convinced that he could not help me. At this time my stomach had become so weak, through the effect of medicine, that it caused me a great deal of distress.

The ensuing year I tried several of the most *popular remedies* of the age, but without any lasting benefit. My *disease* was evidently *increasing*. I had a severe pain in my head, and a cons'ant *burning* fever, so that I could not endure the least heat in my room, nor more than a light spread over me, although it was the coldest winter weather. My lungs were very troublesome,—causing a dry congh, and a difficulty of respiration. My friends *supposed my case hopeless and feared I could not survive long*. I was in this forlorn and helpless condition when they first heard of you, and the infallible success which attended your efforts in the most obstinate diseases. Being but little acquainted with the principles or practice of mesmerism, and much less of clairvoyance, I, as well as my friends, was quite incredulous about your ability to assist me.

Hope, however, had not quite forsaken me ; and if I had no confidence, I had some curiosity to know what you would say of my case. Accordingly my brother, S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, presented it for your examination while in the clairvoyant state, in Jan., 1847, which you correctly described,—beginning with the first cause, marking the progress of the disease, and giving an accurate description up to that time, also my condition at that time. You stated that, with the best of care and proper remedies, I might be helped. You made out a prescription, which was faithfully attended to, with the happiest result. In a week, I rested better than I had before in months. I began slowly to recover, and continued your remedies, with the necessary changes from

time to time, until I *regained my health*. And *to your prescriptions alone*, do I ascribe my cure, as I used no other remedies after I obtained yours.

All who know me, think my recovery *little short of a miracle*; and for the benefit of mankind, I wish your system of treatment was more generally known and resorted to.

With the sincerest wishes for your welfare, and the prosperity of the science which you are demonstrating to the world,—and with the anxious hope that *all* may be induced to examine properly, and judge for themselves of its truth,—I remain your friend,

CLARISSA LUSK.

The above statement of our daughter is *perfectly correct*.

WM. & ALTHA LUSK.

We fully concur in the above statement of our sister.

MARCUS LUSK.

ANN ELIZA LUSK.

Mrs. H. M. Ledyard, of Columbus, Wis., writing to a friend in this country, under date of July 1st, 1850, says:—

When I first commenced taking Mrs. Tuttle's medicine, which was a year ago last February, I was quite confined to the house with a sore throat, which had been diseased for more than a year; and the slightest exposure would cause a hoarseness, attended with the most unpleasant sensation in my throat. An eminent physician had a little before recommended that the ton-

sils be removed, in order to effect a cure. My lungs had also begun to be considerably affected, and would, I doubt not, have ended ere long in the consumption, had I not received help immediately from Mrs. T., or some other source. My health was otherwise impaired ; but I began to get better quite soon after taking her medicine, and continued to improve until the first of May,—when I was able to take the long and fatiguing journey of the lakes, to this place, without any material injury. My throat has never troubled me since, of any amount,—and in this cold climate, too. Last winter I went out in the most severe cold weather, and was exposed to cold and wet very often, and without the least caution, but never was the worse for it. I think my throat and lungs are just as well and sound as ever they could be. * * * *

Yours affectionately,

H. M. L.

CERTIFICATE OF MRS. NORTON.

About four years since I went to Mrs. Tuttle, the clairvoyant physician in the town of Byron, to have my case examined, which she did to my most perfect satisfaction ; giving as correct a description of my sickness, condition, general and particular, and the various pains I underwent, as I could have given myself.

I took one course of medicine, prescribed by her in the clairvoyant state, from which I received some benefit ; but, being obliged to attend to all my household affairs, I took no more medicine from her for some time.

and in the course of ten months became seriously ill again. Various physicians were in turn employed, but none of them could benefit me to any extent; most of them at once declaring there was no help for me. Almost despairing, I sent again to Mrs. T. She examined my case, declared my disease to be general dropsy, with the falling of the bowels; but said there would be no use in prescribing for me, until an abdominal supporter could be obtained. Mr. Norton then went to our family physician, who thought Mrs. T. was wrong, and began to prescribe according to his own opinion, and continued giving some medicine for three months, at the same time giving it as his opinion that medicine was of but little use.

After I had been confined to my bed for about seven months, Mr. Norton a third time went to the clairvoyant physician, obtained from her a description of the supporter, had one made, and I commenced taking her medicine, and in the course of a few weeks was able to walk from one room to another. I gradually gained strength, and finally so far recovered as to be able to oversee my business about the house; and now consider myself comfortable, in view of my broken-down constitution. I am fully persuaded that Mrs. Tuttle's remedies are far superior to any I have ever made use of, and am perfectly free to recommend them above any within my knowledge.

MRS. JULIA NORTON.

Dated Elba, June 11, 1850.

The above statement of Mrs. Norton is correct. And I further wish to add that three years ago last

spring early, my health was on the decline, my strength seemed nearly exhausted, and my arterial system completely deranged ; I called on Mrs. Tuttle for an examination ; she examined and prescribed for my disease, which several physicians had been unable to determine ; I improved under her prescriptions, and have no doubt but that she saved me from the grave.

RODERICK NORTON.

This is to certify, that at one time I was in a very bad state of health, laboring under many chronic affections ; all of them working together had rendered my condition truly deplorable, and I was told by my physician that the difficulties had terminated, or were about to terminate, in consumption. I was advised to visit Mrs. Tuttle ; I did so ; had my case examined, and was told nearly the same thing ; but she said the difficulties could be removed. I, therefore, used her remedies, and my health began to improve immediately, and continued improving, and now I call myself well.

MRS. R. THOMPSON.

Stafford, July, 1850.

ELBA, July 8, 1850.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE :—I propose writing a few words to express my gratitude to you in favor of clairvoyant mesmerism.

Five years ago last spring, my health beginning to fail so that I could do but little work, I thought best to

call on a physician ; I did so, and he pronounced my disease the liver complaint, for which I took medicine one year, and grew worse continually, so that during the latter part of the time I could perform no kind of labor, was very weak, and suffered much from pain in my side, back and shoulders.

A short time after this I heard of a Mrs. Tuttle, who, while in a mesmeric sleep, described diseases and prescribed for their cure, with success unequalled by any of the physicians in this country. I called and had my case examined. She pronounced it an affection of the spine, which was, she said, bent to the right side, and that this was the cause of the pains I had undergone, but promised a cure if her directions could be followed closely. On examination my spine was found bent as she had remarked. I was, therefore, induced to try her medicine, and soon found myself improving, slowly at first and then more rapidly, until I entirely recovered. My spine regained its proper position, and the pain in my side, back and shoulders entirely left me.

I would, therefore, recommend, with perfect confidence, all afflicted with similar diseases, to Mrs. T.'s verbal or *written* treatment of them.

Respectfully,

A. G. MILLS.

The following letter, dated upwards of two years since, is from S. G. Love, A. M., now Principal of Randolph Academy and Ladies Seminary :

GOWANDA, May 30, 1848.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE:—

Gentlemen:—Agreeably to my promise last fall, I now propose to give a true statement, briefly, of what you have done for me.

About the fourteenth of November last, I think I first visited you, for the purpose of placing myself under your care, if, after an examination, it should be thought advisable. I was at that time an entire disbeliever in clairvoyant mesmerism, at least as report said it was developed by you, and it was by the earnest solicitations of Mrs. L. that I was induced to pay you a visit.

I shall not detail my condition at that time; suffice it to say, that I had just entered the third stage of consumption, brought on by general debility, a sedentary life, and over exertion. Tubercles were formed in my lungs, one lobe of the left lung having nearly withered; the blood had ceased to circulate freely in the extremities, which were constantly cold and numb, and mental application could be endured only for a short time. The suffering attendant on consumption need not here be mentioned.

I was, in fact, could but be, perfectly satisfied with Mrs. T.'s examination. I followed faithfully her directions until the middle of April, when, according to her declaration last November, I pronounced myself well. Since that time my labors have been arduous, but my health is not at all impaired. Grateful for this signal service, I shall ever remain,

Truly yours,

S. G. LOVE.

Letter from Mrs. Stearns, daughter of Joseph Plumb, Esq., of Buffalo :

GROVE COTTAGE, GOWANDA, }
July 16, 1850. }

MY DEAR MRS. TUTTLE:—Not long since I was asked for my opinion of your treatment of diseases. I should do injustice to my better impulses were any feelings of delicacy to prevent my complying with so reasonable a request.

For many years I have suffered from chronic disease, and have tried various physicians and methods of treatment with but indifferent success. Accident made me acquainted with the relief universally found from the use of your prescriptions, which naturally caused a desire myself to test their efficacy; for, however skeptical one may be in health, it is not the time, when afflicted with disease, to allow deep-rooted prejudice to control the better judgment and prevent one from resorting to any means for the restoration of health. I have, as you know, made use of your medicines only for a short time, but have already experienced much benefit from them, with a fair prospect of still greater; and I would, without hesitation, express my *entire* confidence in your treatment.

If what too many are disposed to attribute to satanic agency, be indeed the work of the being so much feared, verily there cometh something of good *even from that source*. But we know that such an ability to contribute to the happiness of mankind, by healing the sick, the very work of our master, is dele-

gated by no evil spirit, but by the only source of all good.

In closing, I do not know where I could direct the sick and afflicted, with more assured confidence for relief, than to a work designed for them, prepared under your own supervision.

Yours, with affectionate regard,

MARY W. STEARNS.

COMMUNICATION FROM B. C. AND ONIS PAGE.

BATAVIA, July 18, 1850.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE:—Hearing that you were about issuing a work on the causes, symptoms and treatment of diseases, as discovered and defined by Mrs. Tuttle, while in the clairvoyant state, we take the liberty to address you for the purpose of giving the weight of our influence in aid of the work. We cannot, in the space of a short note of this kind, give you the particulars for publication of but a *few* of the more than one hundred cases we have presented for her examination, which have been to us severally a demonstration of the truth that lies at the foundation of your work, and also your practice in the healing art.

We are *perfectly satisfied* that the clairvoyant, Mrs. Tuttle, can accurately describe any disease, its causes and symptoms, and prescribe the most appropriate remedies, whether the patient be present or absent; and can so compound medicines as to produce the best effects on the various organs and fluids of the system,

without injuring any other part not designed to be particularly affected, as is often the case when the practitioner neither understands the disease nor the proper remedy. We have consulted Mrs. Tuttle, with the best results, for a number of the members of our own families, who have been afflicted with different complaints. We take the liberty to mention the following :

FOR O. PAGE—For an obstinate case of rheumatism or neuralgia, which often prevented him from doing any business or labor, and he had not received any help from the most eminent physicians, whom he employed. He is now greatly improved, if not cured, and has also been relieved of a chronic sore throat of some eight years' standing.

MRS. O. PAGE—Has been afflicted for fifteen or sixteen years, with the falling of the womb and painful menstruation, she went to Mrs. T., obtained a prescription, and was so much improved by it that she was induced to continue the use of her remedies, until she was nearly or quite free from those distressing complaints. She has also been quite relieved of a form of erysipelas, with which she had been greatly annoyed.

B. C. PAGE—Has also consulted Mrs. Tuttle for his wife, who had been diseased so as to produce insanity for about three years. Having applied to the best physicians without any success, he sent her to the Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, where she was treated by the late Dr. Brigham, then in charge of that institution. At the expiration of four months, she being no better, the Dr. wrote him to come and take her away, which

he did, and then applied to Mrs. T. and obtained a knowledge of the real causes of her derangement, with remedies, which have proved entirely successful, relieving her of the malady, and restoring her to her right mind. Two or three prescriptiins also cured his little daughter of gatherings in her head, which had very mnch troubled her from her birth. It was a very bad case of the kind, running almost constantly, and very offensive to those who had the care of the child.

B. C. Page himself has been greatly benefited by using her remedies, and was most successfully treated by her in a violent attack of inflammation of the lungs, although it was thought at first that he could not be raised.

In short, we know that the clairvoyant, Mrs. Tuttle, can see and explain any and every case of disease to which her attention may be called, with perfect certainty, and as a matter of course can apply the proper remedy, if there should be any. Knowing this, as we do, we have full confidence that the work you are about to issue under her immediate supervision, will be a most valuable medical work, and meet with the success and accomplish the good intended by its benevolent author.

(Signed)

B. C. PAGE,
M. S. PAGE,
ONIS PAGE,
A. PAGE.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE--Having learned that you were about presenting to the public a medical work,

from Mrs. Tuttle, the Clairvoyant, I cheerfully present to you the following facts for the benefit of the science of Clairvoyant Mesmerism, and the diseased and suffering.

The fact that the tumor was removed while Mrs. Tuttle was in the mesmeric sleep ; also her ability to explain the causes and symptoms of disease while in that state, was strange and wonderful to me. Some-time after Mrs. T. commenced the practice of medicine, my health began rapidly to decline, and having but little confidence in the popular theories and methods of treating disease; I was induced to present my case to Mrs. Tuttle, from whom I obtained a correct and minute account of my condition. At this moment my own incredulity, together with the nonsensical objections of the superstitious and unbelieving, disappeared like chaff, and the real truth became plain and to me valuable.

My disease was general debility, with an affection of the liver, lungs, and spine ; the liver was enlarged, and the lungs were so much diseased, that I had been unable to breathe naturally for many weeks. I suffered much from pain in my head, produced by neuralgia ; Mrs. T. said immediate relief could be obtained by being mesmerized, which in the event proved true. By using her remedies, in connection with the influence of mesmerism occasionally, I have regained my health. I would advise the sick and diseased, to try faithfully Mrs. Tuttle's remedies.

ELIZABETH A. BOYD.

I would most cheerfully bear testimony to the truth of the foregoing statement of my wife ; that her health was entirely gone, almost beyond the hope of recovery, *is true*, and while considering what could be done, we were induced to call upon Mrs. Tuttle, who gave so full and correct a description of the disease, that our prejudices vanished. Other cases of sickness in our family have been most satisfactorily treated. I have full confidence in her ability to describe disease, and prescribe for its cure.

Yours truly,

JAMES BOYD.

Byron, July 18, 1850.

This may certify, that early in the spring of 1848, my health had become very poor, the effect of several chronic difficulties, which seemed rapidly tending to consumption, and without medical aid, would, I have no doubt, have terminated in that disease. The principal difficulties were catarrh, liver complaint, nervous debility, affection of the spine, and a diseased state of the lungs. I applied to the Clairvoyant, Mrs. Tuttle, commenced taking her medicines, and am now much better than I ever expected to be, and better even, than she promised to do for me. Some of the difficulties have been entirely removed, and others rendered much less troublesome. I have been able to perform a lengthy journey this season, with no injurious effects. I have taken no other medicine, since I first applied to Mrs. Tuttle.

LUCINDA LOVE.

Barre, July, 1850.

The above statement is correct.

Wm. Love.

Four years ago this coming fall, I was taken with the congestive fever, and after being confined nearly six weeks, began to recover, but did not entirely regain my health, and in the following spring was placed under the care of an excellent physician, who was unable to produce any great change, although I think I received some help from him. Fearing that he could not entirely cure me, in August, 1847, I applied to the Clairvoyant physician, Mrs. Tuttle, of Byron, and in the course of four months, received so much benefit that I pronounced myself nearly well, and since that time have enjoyed comfortable health. My physicians pronounced my disease the palpitation of the heart, with other difficulties. Mrs. T. said the main artery to the heart was partially closed, which produced the beating, &c. There were other affections of the liver, lungs, and heart, and it was generally feared by my friends that I would survive only a short time. Were I to be sick again, I should prefer Mrs. T. to any other physician of whom I have any knowledge, and can cheerfully recommend her to the sick and afflicted.

Barre, July, 1850.

LAURA E. HARTWELL.

The above statement of our daughter, is entirely correct, and we can further say, that Mrs. T. has been of great service to us. Mrs. H. has been quite relieved of a cancerous affection, that one time bid fair to produce serious difficulty. We are of the opinion that a work on medical science, prepared under Mrs. T.'s direction, would be of great benefit to community.

OTIS HARTWELL.

DIANTHA HARTWELL.

ELBA, JULY 19, 1850.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE—A am gratified with the opportunity of presenting to you the following facts of my own experience.

In the first place, substantial evidence only secures my belief. Previous to my acquaintance with your practice, I had long conceded the lower stages of Mesmerism to be correspondent to truth and science; but to Clairvoyance, I was a stranger and a disbeliever in its reality. In this state of mind, I visited your house, in company with a friend, and while there, became satisfied that you were engaged in a good work and no humbug. After visiting you several times, and hearing the examinations of the sick by Mrs. Tuttle, while in the Clairvoyant state, my own case included, I saw that you were opposed without a cause, and at the same time were doing much in favor of real science. Nearly two years since, while absent from home, I was taken ill, and started on my return. When arriving there, I found myself prostrated with an inflammatory disease. I tried remedies for some days with no relief and was growing worse continually. I had a constant burning fever, pain and swelling of the joints, tightness, and inflammation of the lungs, great difficulty in breathing, pain through the chest and in the head, restlessness, nervous debility, and prostration of strength; in short, I was in a miserable and dangerous condition, I felt that without help soon I must die.

Without much delay, your mode of treating disease was my choice, though advised otherwise by many.

My wife presented my case to Mrs. Tuttle, who in her mesmeric sleep, gave a full account of my condition; said that I was in a very dangerous spot, and if I recovered I would pass through a very narrow place, but promised, provided all other remedies were put aside, and such only used as she should prescribe from time to time, I would recover. This course was persisted in, in opposition to the many who were ready to heap on your method of practice, all manner of abuse.

Soon after commencing the remedies, I began to gain, and continued to do so, until I was perfectly well, as she had promised. Through the whole of her treatment, the medicine had, in every instance, the effect predicted, and to you and Mrs. Tuttle, I am indebted for the preservation of my life.

You have my best wishes for your success in the cause of benevolence.

Furthermore: my wife, having been afflicted with a disease of the liver, stomach, lungs, spine and heart, a number of years, applied to Mrs. T. and obtained remedies from time to time, until she now enjoys good health.

Yours, &c.

CHAS. BENHAM,
JOANNA BENHAM.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE—The following we cheerfully state as our own experience relative to your method of treating disease through the Clairvoyant Mrs. Tuttle.

About three years since, our daughter Emerett, was afflicted with an inflammatory disease. Her limbs were

so badly swollen and affected, that she could walk but a few steps, and were constantly tormented with severe pain. For six weeks she was attended by two physicians, but received no benefit. We then applied to Mrs. Tuttle and obtained remedies which soon produced a cure.

Furthermore: our daughter Sarah, was attacked about two years since with a disease of the spine, attended by a form of erysipelas. We at first employed a physician, whose medicines were used without any perceptible benefit. Accordingly, we again applied to Mrs. T., who gave a correct account of her condition, and prescribed remedies; these received faithful attention, which resulted in the removal of her diseases.

CYRUS WALKER,
ANNA WALKER.

Byron, July, 1850.

BYRON, April 10th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—This may certify that I have been troubled with a weakness and pain in the stomach, and faintness at times, during the past year; also with frequent attacks of severe pain in the head. I was attacked suddenly on the evening of the first of March, with a severe pain in the stomach, and left side. My blood seemed to stop circulating in the extremities, and my limbs became so cold that it was impossible to warm them by rubbing, or putting them into warm water. My heart was in a complete flutter, and then it seemed to stop beating,—and then sudden flashes of heat, with a profuse perspiration as cold as death, ensued, in which

condition I remained during the night, and it appeared to me that I could not live. The next morning I applied to Mrs. Tuttle. She said while in the mesmeric sleep, that my blood had become impure, and in a thick viscid state, which caused a disturbance of the stomach and head, and by taking a violent cold, caused a stoppage of the circulation in the extremities, and a rush of blood to the head, and produced a fluttering of the heart, and a dull throbbing at times. She said that the ears or skirts of the heart had become so weakened and inactive as to cause a stoppage of the blood about the heart; and that I would be subject to such turns, unless I took something to equalize the circulation, and quicken and purify the blood. She prescribed remedies for me, but I could not obtain them till the next day. I was attacked that evening in the same way as before, and it lasted during the night. The next morning I commenced taking the medicines and applying the outward applications, according to Mrs. Tuttle's directions. I had one or two slight attacks after I commenced using the medicine. I followed her prescriptions for two or three weeks. The result is, I have regained my health under her treatment, so that I am now able to resume my labors.

Feeling an anxiety for the triumph of truth over error, superstition and derision, I present the above for publication, with my grateful acknowledgments for the benefits that I have received through the agency of mesmerism.

GEORGE W. PECKHAM.

In addition to the above, I wish now to say, that during the summer of 1849, I was carried safely through a course of the typhus fever, of a very alarming character, by this same clairvoyant; and when I recovered, which was in good time, I found myself perfectly cured, with not a vestige of the disease about me. So also was my little daughter under her care through the same terrible sickness, and was entirely healed in the course of a few weeks.

I hope my friends, who opposed my course at that time, will occasionally recall these facts.

GEORGE W. PECKHAM.

Byron, July, 1850.

In January, 1849, I was taken violently sick with bleeding at the lungs. Being at Mrs. Tuttle's, I applied immediately to her, without consulting any other physician, and obtained assurances of relief. I followed her prescriptions closely, and had partially recovered, when I was taken with a severe dysentery. This, in connection with my former complaint, and an original feeble constitution, brought me to the borders of the grave. At that crisis a physician of much celebrity was consulted, who decided that no earthly means could possibly save me—that I MUST DIE. Meanwhile, Mrs. Tuttle, when clairvoyant, constantly asserted that if such and such remedies were resorted to, I would eventually recover. Her directions were obeyed, and after some painful weeks, I began to revive, and was

finally so restored that neither disease has troubled me since.

I have a constitutional disorder of the blood, which has at times reduced me very low. Being promised some relief from its effects by Mrs. Tuttle, I have taken her medicines for that also ; and am happy to state that they have restored me to a much more comfortable state of health, than ever her promises gave me reason to anticipate. (Signed,)

MRS. LYDIA DIBBLE.

MESSRS. WALKER & TUTTLE :—Having learned that you are about publishing a medical work under the direction of Mrs. Tuttle, I gladly bear witness to the following :—

Early in the winter of 1847 and '8, I became afflicted with an eruption on the surface of my head, of a very singular and distressing character. Large bunches appeared on different parts of the head, were very painful for a time, and ended in suppuration and discharge. This process robbed the head of nearly all its covering, and left in its stead numerous large blotches of a tender and aggravating nature. I had it examined by several of the best physicians in town, who all seemed dubious as to the real nature and causes of the affection. I followed faithfully the prescriptions of one physician ; and obtaining small assurances from this, I concluded to visit the clairvoyant, Mrs. Tuttle, which I did in the spring of 1848. She examined my head and system generally, in the presence of my mother and others ;

gave a *minute* account of my condition at that time, and the principal circumstances connected with my health from my earliest infancy; pronounced my disease erysipelas, located on the surface of the head; said there was great danger of its striking to the brain, but with great care and patience I might be saved. I followed faithfully her directions, and after the space of a few months had entirely recovered,—the hair growing again upon my head, contrary to the predictions of my former physicians. I was an entire stranger to Mrs. T. until I placed myself under her care. I have the fullest confidence in her method of treatment for the sick, and cheerfully recommend her to their patronage.

HENRY C. MOFETT.

The above statement of my son is entirely correct.

MRS. F. C. MOFETT.

It is not without evidence incontrovertible, that I attest to the truth of Mrs. Tuttle's yet unaccountable clairvoyant power. The first circumstance that led me to take any notice of clairvoyance, was the expressed determination of a brother, who was very much out of health, to visit Mrs. Tuttle. I treated the idea as an absurdity, but the result taught me to be silent on a subject I did not understand. He presented three cases: one she pronounced fatal, another might be helped, the other cured. The last two cases she treated, and all terminated as she had predicted.

Since that time I have tested her clairvoyant power, by letter, in a great many cases, with the same satisfac-

tory results, on my own person. I had an internal difficulty, the location of which I knew, but the cause and nature I knew not, and failed in the remedies. Mrs. T. described the cause and nature of the disease, and prescribed remedies which have had for me a happy effect. After recovering from an attack of the typhoid fever, being urged into business before my health was sufficiently established, I brought upon myself a derangement and debility of the stomach and bowels, which baffled my attempts to remove. But I consulted Mrs. T.,—she pointed out the difficulty, and prescribed. After I commenced her remedies, my recovery was rapid and complete.

I could say much more; but will only state that he who wishes for further information can see her for himself; and if he be a person whose prejudices will yield to facts, he will come to the same conclusion with myself.

GEORGE HEDDON, M. D.

Roanoke, July, 1850.

BATAVIA, August 11, 1850.

Having been requested to make a statement in my own way respecting a disease with which I was afflicted a few years since, and the means of its cure, I do not feel at liberty to decline, especially as the request comes from those I consider, in some sense, my benefactors.

The limits to which I am confined do not admit of any thing more than a brief general statement of the

attending circumstances, although doubtless a detailed history of the case would be more satisfactory to the reader as it certainly would to the writer.

For some years previous to the summer of 1847, I had been in declining health, and during the fore part of that year I became entirely unable to attend to any kind of business, and was thought by myself and friends to be rapidly sinking into pulmonary consumption. The whole contents of the chest seemed diseased, although the lungs and liver were the organs most essentially effected. In the fore part of the month of July, I lost strength very rapidly; I had been troubled with a severe cough from the latter part of winter, and the secretions from my lungs had now changed from a white, frothy mucus, to a viscid pus, of a deep yellow color, and very much increased in quantity. The soreness in my chest at this time was so great, that I could rest in no position except on my back, and every effort at coughing or raising was attended with the most exquisite pain; and to add to these alarming symptoms, I had profuse night sweat. I had tried various kinds of medicine without any indication of relief. I gave up almost all hope of assistance from any source.

Previous to this time I regarded all clairvoyant disclosures as humbugical, and indeed I could scarcely call myself a believer in the phenomenon of animal magnetism. But Mr. B. C. Page having called upon me several times, and at each of which he expressed a strong anxiety that I should hear Mrs. Tuttle's de-

scription of my case ; I was very reluctant, in my then condition, to commit what seemed to me so great a folly as to put myself in a position to hear any such mummary. But he was rather importunate and confident, and proposed to carry me in an easy carriage if I would consent to go. I finally consented to accompany him, more from the prospect of having the ride than of being benefited in any other way. I accordingly went with Mr. P. to the house of Mrs. Tuttle, and she proceeded to examine my disease in what is termed the mesmeric sleep ; I am satisfied it was not a natural condition, from various reasons, which are not necessary to state. I was scarce able to sit up during the very lengthy description she gave of the origin, history and various aspects of my disease. I was satisfied at the time, and am still, that she gave a more minute description of the peculiarities of my case, for eight months or a year previous to the time of her examination of it, than I could have done myself, without considerable reflection ; indeed she called many things to my recollection which I had entirely forgotten. I determined to try a prescription before she had got half through with her statements. The prescription was made, and I endeavored to follow it to the very letter, as well in regard to the taking of medicine as in respect to diet and exercise. Within the first ten days after the treatment was commenced, my improvement was almost incredible to my own senses. In the course of five months I regarded myself as *well* and healthy, as I have ever been ; for I never from boyhood considered myself a healthy man.

Persons who may chance to read this statement may call it humbug or not, just as the fancy may dictate. I consider the cure just as valuable to me as though it had been based upon the most scientific investigations of ancient and modern times, and had come to me under the solemn approval of some learned licentiate from a London or Parisian College.

BRANON YOUNG.

To all whom it may concern:

After ten or twelve years of declining health, I found in the winter of 1848 that my lungs, spine and kidneys were each deeply diseased. I employed various remedies, under the direction of several physicians, without realizing any perceptible benefit; and when relief from all other sources seemed impossible, I applied to Mrs. Tuttle, of Byron. She prescribed for me when in the mesmeric state, and by her prescriptions I was restored to sound health.

I hereby certify to the above facts, and commend her course of treatment to the favorable consideration of all persons who are afflicted with diseases of long standing.

H. G. ENSIGN.

Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

BROCKPORT. July, 1850.

MRS. TUTTLE:—

Dear Madam:—I deem it due to you to communicate the benefit that I have received from your reme-

dies. One year ago I was perfectly prostrated by a disease called Neuralgia. I employed skillful physicians to prescribe for me; their remedies only produced partial relief for the time. The pain in my head was very severe, and that was not all of my suffering; I was suffering from weakness and nervous debility.

While in this forlorn and alarming condition, Mr. Nobles, having heard of your success in treating disease, was quite anxious that my case should be presented to you, for the purpose of obtaining relief, which was done. The result was an accurate description of my disease, with a promise of relief, provided I used your remedies. I obtained the medicine, and used them according to directions. The result has been a permanent relief from my disease, for which I am highly thankful. When in sickness how valuable the counsels of a clear and unclouded vision!

Yours truly,

MRS. EUNICE NOBLES.

BYRON, July 15th, 1850.

I hereby certify that I have been well acquainted with Mr. Nelson Tuttle and Mrs. Lucina Tuttle, his wife, for more than fifteen years past, and with Joseph C. Walker for nearly that time, but more particularly for some four years past, and I have no hesitation in saying that they have ever borne irreproachable characters, and that they are highly respected as upright and honorable citizens in the community where they live.

In the winter of 1846 Mrs. Tuttle was first mesmerised by Mr. Walker, for the purpose of having a tumor removed from her shoulder. Soon after its removal, and before the wound was healed, I was present when she was mesmerized, and had an opportunity of witnessing, for the first time, the process of mesmerising, and of hearing the truly wonderful and astonishing developments she was able to communicate while in that state. From that time until the present, a period of more than four years, I have had frequent opportunities of listening to her deliberations of the diseases of different persons, and I have long since become fully satisfied that she can and does uniformly describe diseases truly. She has examined and prescribed for myself and most of my family, and for quite a number of relatives and friends, and I believe in every instance with entire satisfaction.

J. W. SEAVER.

BYRON, July 22, 1850.

This may certify that in the summer of 1848, I took a severe cold, producing chills, fever, and a hacking cough, and finally general debility was the consequence. I applied to Mrs. Tuttle, and found immediate relief in the use of her medicine.

MISS R. W. BULL.

GENERAL CERTIFICATE.

The following general certificate shows the amount of confidence placed in our practice by individuals,— some of whom have had no marked cases of their own to present for examination:—

We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of Byron and vicinity, have, from personal observation, become perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Tuttle can, while in the clairvoyant state, determine with precision the nature, causes and symptoms of disease, and prescribe the appropriate remedies; and we therefore have great confidence in her ability as a physician.

NAMES.

MALES.

J. J. Taggart,
James Tuttle,
Henry Taggart,
L. J. Chadwick,
Wm. Shephard,
Nathan Tuttle,
Jas. R. Mitchell,
Hiram Tuttle,
Harry Merriman,
Josiah Merriman,
Robert Merriman,
Giles H. Orcutt,

Byron.	Diantha Taggart,	Byron		
"	Rachel Taggart,	"		
"	Gennette Chadwick,	"		
"	Esther Shephard,	"		
"	Susan Tuttle,	"		
"	Hannah Merriman,	"		
"	Harriet P. Orcutt,	"		
"	Waity Tuttle,	"		
"	Mary Ann Merriman,	"		
"	J. A. Houghton,	"		
"	D. Tompkins,	"		
"	J. W. Seaver,	"		

MALES.		FEMALES.
Horace Tuttle,	Byron.	M. W. Peckham,
Arnold Bentley,	"	Almira Seaver,
James Hall,	"	Mrs. Geo. Dewey,
Dr. Andrew Dibble,	"	" R. M. Bull,
R. C. Dibble,	"	" H. E. Sarles,
D. D. Tompkins,	"	Malvina Tuttle,
John Seaver,	"	Mrs. L. H. Godfrey,
Giles Tripp,	"	Emerett Walker,
George Dewey,	"	Sarah Walker,
Alexander Lect,	"	Phebe M. Benton,
David O. Ford,	"	Julia A. Walker,
David Nickerson,	"	Jane A. Walker,
E. F. Dunning,	"	Dyantha S. Ward,
John R. Larkens,	"	Waitty Barrell,
Henry Peckham,	"	Dorcas A. Dibble,
Horatio Bull,	"	Susan Andross,
P. E. Bull,	"	F. S. Moffett,
Cyrenus Walker,	"	Louisa Miller,
Willis Benham,	"	Sarah Sawdey,
Isaac A. Todd,	"	Jane Patterson,
Isaac M. Joslyn,	Batavia.	Isabella Walkenshaw,
H. J. Ensign,	"	Asenath Eells,
A. H. Foster,	"	Adaline Joslyn,
Orange Allen,	"	Sarah Pease,
S. B. Lusk,	"	Eliza Williams,
Lucius Baker,	"	R. C. Buxton,
John Thompson,	"	O. Tyrrell,
Justin Williams,	"	Mrs. Margaret Lowber,
Wm. Pease,	"	Miss Margaret Lowber,
Abram Pease,	"	Ruth Johnson,

MALES.		FEMALES.	
C. T. Buxton,	Batavia.	D. Robinson,	Clarendon.
A. Tyrrell,	"	Ruth Coy,	"
James H. Hays,	"	H. Layton,	"
H. S. Onderdonk,	Elba.	E. A. Merriman,	"
L. P. Norton,	"	Content Preston,	"
Freeman Barber,	"	Mary Howard,	"
N. W. Robinson,	Clarendon.	Clarissa Howard,	"
Tracy Robinson,	"	Z. A. Robinson,	"
D. N. Pettengill,	"	Lucy Green,	Barre.
Levi Clark,	"	M. M. Street,	"
A. Merriman,	"	M. Cordelia Love,	"
Samuel Coy,	"	H. J. Buckland,	"
L. B. Coy,	"	Lucy Ingersoll,	Sweden.
Wm. Love,	Barre.	Sarah Ingersoll,	"
Ozro Love,	"	D. Thomas,	"
J. D. Buckland,	"	E. Hill,	"
L. Street,	"	C. Hill,	"
Wm. D. Green,	"	Lydia Hill,	"
Philip Green,	"	E. J. Austin,	"
H. B. Hill,	Sweden.	M. A. Hill,	Brockport.
R. Taylor,	Brockport.	M. A. Maynard,	Pembroke.
A. D. Hill,	"	Martha H. Maynard,	"
Garry S. Noble,	"	Lucy H. Maynard,	"
Samuel Rogers, Jr.,	Amherst.	C. N. Rutherford,	Bennington.
Geo. P. Smith	Logansport, Ia.	Mary Chase,	Logansport, Ind.
Wm. Chase,	" "	Clarissa Ford,	Byron.
Zephaniah Clark,	Carlton.	S. G. Love,	Randolph.
G. Dodge,	Pembroke.	Amanda Norton,	Elba.
John L. Maynard,	"	Laura Patrick,	Williamson.
Lavenia Williams,	Henrietta.	Mrs. Dorman,	Batavia.

MALES.

FEMALES.

J. H. Fisk,	Stafford.	Louisa M. Sheldon,	Carlton.
John S. Patrick,	Williamson.	Abigail Benham,	Byron.
Ira Tuttle,	Murray.		
D. S. Ross,	"		
Ebenezer Ferren,	Rochester.		
George W. Nott,	Pendleton.		
A. D. Hall,	Byron.		
David Benham,	"		
John Dorman,	Batavia.		
S. S. Foster,	"		
Lorenzo L. Sheldon,	Carlton.		

A CARD.

To those who may read the foregoing work,—and especially to those affected with diseases, who desire the remedies herein mentioned, and who cannot obtain them easily,—we beg to inform such that the various preparations, including Syrups, Ointments, &c, &c, can all be obtained, properly put up and prepared for use, upon application by mail or otherwise, enclosing one dollar for any one remedy mentioned. And also that any information in regard to the subject matter of the work, will be cheerfully given gratis on application (if by mail, post paid;) to

WALKER & TUTTLE,
Byron Centre, Genesee Co., N. Y.

GENERAL INDEX.

Page.	Page.		
PREFACE,	III	Ear, inflammation of,	35
INTRODUCTION--Essay on Ani- mal Magnetism,	V	Epileptic Fits,	70
DISEASES--Causes, symptoms and remedies for,	21	Erysipelas,	42
Asthma,	57	Eyes, inflammation of,	38
Biles, common,	95	Felons,	79
Blood, spitting of,	64	Fever and Ague,	28
Bloody Urine, or Blood by Urine,	65	Fever, bilious,	21
Bowels, inflammation of,	34	" hectic,	25
Brain, inflammation of,	32	" infant's intermittent, ..	29
Bain, dropsy of,	40	" scarlet,	26
Bronchial Tubes, inflammation of,	37	" sores,	74
Breast, inflammation or ague in,	39	" typhus,	22
Burns and Scalds,	96	Gravel and Stone,	84
Cancers,	75	Heart, inflammation or palpita- tion of,	36
Canker and Thrush,	72	Headache, nervous,	80
Carbuncle,	76	" sick,	80
Catarrh in the Head,	81	Hiccough,	88
Chest, dropsy of,	41	Influenza,	62
Chilblains,	89	Itch,	95
Cholera Morbus,	61	Jaundice,	68
Cholic, bilious,	59	King's Evil,	77
Colds, common,	89	Liver, inflammation of,	31
Consumption,	50	Lungs, " "	30
Corns, cure for,	97	Mea-sles,	83
Croup or Rattles,	82	Mumps,	87
Dysentery,	61	Nightmare,	87
Dyspepsia,	56	Palsy,	71
		Piles,	66
		Pleurisy,	59
		Poisons,	90
		Quinsy,	69

	Page.		Page.
Rheumatism,.....	53	Catarrh Snuff, or head physic, recipe for making,.....	126
" chronic,	55	Catarrh Snuff, or head physic, 136	
" inflammatory,....	53	Cholic, biliary, syrup for,....	124
Rickets,.....	84	Cholera Morbus,.....	113
Ring-Worms,.....	96	Cherry, extract of,	135
Salt Rheum,.....	78	Cholera, preventive,.....	135
Scald Head,.....	93	Consumption, first stages, syrup for,	111
Scrofula,.....	49	Consumption, second stages, syrup for,.....	112
Spinal disease, or irritation of, 63		Cordial for children,.....	133
Sting of a bee,.....	92	Dandelion Coffee,.....	133
Stomach, inflammation and irritation of,	33	Dropsy, syrup for,.....	110
Swelling, white,.....	76	Dysentery, syrup for,.....	113
Warts,.....	99	Dyspepsia, syrup for,.....	111
Whooping cough,	86	Eyes, inflammation in, syrup for,.....	124
Worms,.....	92	Female Pills,.....	135
DISEASES OF FEMALES,	99	Fever and Ague, syrup for,...	112
Leucorrhœa, or Fluor Albus,..	100	Fever, Hectic, syrup for,.....	119
Menstruation, immoderate,...	103	Fever Powder,.....	132
" painful,.....	100	Fever Sores, syrup for,	117
Menses, decline or cessation of,	105	" " plaster for,.....	126
Menses, obstruction of,.....	103	Fever, typhus, syrup for,....	125
Parturition, an antidote for those approaching,	107	Fits, epileptic, syrup for,.....	123
SYRUPS, general directions for making,	109	Frog ointment,.....	130
Balsam pills,.....	129	Gravel and Stone, syrup for,..	119
Bath-Box, sulphur, description of,	125	Hair Tonic,.....	135
Biliary Pills,	129	Headache, nervous,	114
Bittersweet Ointment,.....	131	" sick,	115
Bitter Walnut Coffee,.....	133	Heart, inflammation or palpitation of, syrup for,.....	120
Blood, poison in, syrup for,...	123	Hiccup, syrup for,	122
Blood, syrup for,.....	121	Influenza, syrup for,.....	120
Brandy Wash,.....	131	Jaundice Pills,.....	129
Canker and Thrush,.....	116	Kidneys, syrup for,	121
Catarrh in the Head, syrup for,	115	King's Evil, syrup for,.....	117

Page.	Page.		
Liniment, common,	132	PLANTS--Description of, and time of gathering,	137
Liver, syrup for,	109	Alder, spotted or black,.....	148
Lung syrup,.....	135	Angelica,.....	148
Lungs and throat, syrup for,..	121	Archangel,.....	166
Nightmare, " " ..	118	Artichoke,.....	164
Ointment, bittersweet,	131	Ash, prickly,.....	156
" frog,.....	130	" white,	157
" for scalds & burns,..	130	Avens or evin root,.....	161
" " salt rheum,....	132	Balm of Gilead,.....	140
" red precipitate,...	131	Balmona or snakehead,..	147
" rheumatic,	134	Balsam of fir,.....	165
Palsy, syrup for,.....	117	Barberry,	167
Piles, blind, syrup for,.....	118	Basswood,	168
" common, " "	118	Bay-berry,.....	163
Plaster for fever sores,.....	127	Beech drops,.....	150
" mustard,	123	Bittersweet,.....	152
" for rupture,.....	128	Black cherry,.....	145
" strengthening,	127	Bloodroot,	155
" sweating,	127	Blue vervain,.....	160
" for white swelling,...	128	Blue violet,.....	151
R'umatism, chronic, syrup for,113		Boneset or thoroughwort,....	147
" inflammatory, " " ..	114	Boxwood or dogwood,.....	151
R'ickets, syrup for,	116	Brookline or brooklime,.....	142
Rupture, ointment for,..	128	Burdock,	148
Rheumatic ointment,.....	134	Butternut,.....	150
Salt rheum, " for,.....	132	Camomile,.....	141
" " syrup for,.....	119	Caraway,.....	151
Scalds and burns, ointment for,130		Carrot,.....	167
Serofula, syrup for,.....	124	Catnip,.....	162
Spinal irritation, syrup for,..	123	Celandine,.....	147
Stomach & debility, syrup for,110		Cleavers,	146
Strengthening plaster,.....	127	Clover, red and white,.....	140
Sweating "	127	" sweet,.....	150
Sores, fever, plaster for,.....	120	Cockle,.....	149
Tar water,.....	134	Cohosh, black,.....	144
Throat and lungs, syrup for,..	121	" red,.....	145
White swelling, plaster for, ..	128	Colt's foot,.....	166
Whooping cough, syrup for,..	122		

	Page.		Page.
Comfrey,.....	139	Maidenhair,.....	155
Cranberry,.....	156	Mandrake,.....	167
" highbush,.....	142	Marsh rosemary,.....	160
Cranesbill,.....	158	" poplar,.....	156
Dandelion,.....	146	Mayweed,.....	146
Dogwood or boxwood,.....	151	Milkweed, common,.....	149
Dwarf elder,.....	150	" wandering or bitter root, 149	
Elecampane,.....	155	Motherwort,.....	141
Evin or avens root,.....	161	Mouse ear,.....	158
Featherfew,.....	164	Mousebush, or leatherwood,.....	165
Fennel,.....	152	Mullein,.....	154
Flag, blue and cat-tail,.....	138	Mustard,.....	167
Floating heart,.....	166	Nettle,.....	150
Flower de luce,.....	159	Oak of Jerusalem,.....	153
Garlic,.....	162	" white,.....	167
Gentian,.....	141	Partidge vine, or the berry,.....	143
Gill-over-the-ground,.....	152	Pennyroyal,.....	142
Ginseng,.....	163	Pæony,.....	149
Goldthread,.....	161	Peppermint,.....	157
Gooseberry,.....	163	Pine, white,.....	162
Green ozier,.....	154	Plantain,.....	162
Harvest flower,.....	146	Pleurisy root, or white root,.....	162
Head bittany, or low brake,.....	151	Poke or scoke,.....	168
Hemlock,.....	168	Pond lily,.....	165
High blackberry,.....	158	Poppy,.....	165
Hollyhock, red and white,.....	140	Poplar, marsh,.....	156
Horehound,.....	155	Prickly pear,.....	167
Horse radish,.....	157	Prince's pine	159
House leek,.....	160	Queen of the meadow,.....	143
Hyssop,.....	153	Raspberry, wild, red,.....	163
Lady's slipper,.....	144	Rheubarb, or pie plant,.....	141
Life root,.....	138	Rose,.....	160
Live forever,.....	152	" Willow,.....	143
Liverwort, brook,.....	161	Rue,	142
" canker,.....	161	Saffron,.....	162
" common,	161	Sage, Garden, Mountain and	
Low mallows,.....	158	Old England,.....	160
Loveage or smellage,.....	158	Sarsaparilla,.....	148

Page.	Page.		
Sassafras,.....	152	Wormwood,.....	148
Scouring rush,	149	Yarrow,.....	144
Skunk cabbage,.....	153	Yellow dock,.....	154
Slippery elm,.....	154	Certificates from persons who have been treated by Mrs.	
Smartweed,.....	145	Tuttle,.....	168
Smellage or lovage,.....	158	F. Avery & wife, Newstead,	
Snake root, Seneca, black and colt's foot,.....	163 & 164	Erie Co.,.....	168
Solomon's seal,.....	139	C. Baker, Elba,.....	172
Southernwood,.....	142	Elizabeth A. Boyd,.....	190
Spearmint,.....	157	S. A. Campbell, Esq., P. M.,	
Spice bush,.....	166	Stillwell, Butler Co., O.,..	177
Spikenard,.....	143	Mrs. Susan Chase, Barre,....	172
Spotted or black alder.....	148	A. E. Draper, Newstead, Erie county,.....	171
Spur or upland brake,.....	159	Mrs. H. M. Ledyard, Colum- bus, Wis.,.....	181
Strawberry,	146	S. G. Love, M. A., Principal of Randolph Academy and Ladies' Sem'y, Gowanda,..	186
Sumach,.....	153	Lucinda Love, Barre,.....	192
Summer savory,.....	166	Miss Lusk, Newstead,.....	179
Sunflower,.....	166	A. G. Mills, Elba,	184
Sweet apple-tree,.....	168	Mrs. Julia Nor'on, Elba,....	182
" elder,	150	B. C. and Onis page, Batavia.	188
" flag,	139	Fr. G. Randall, Clarendon,..	173
" sicity,.....	165	C. Robinson, "	175
Tamarack,.....	163	Mrs. Mary W, Stearns, Grove Cottage Gowanda, daughter of Joseph Plumb, Esq. Buff.	187
Tansy,	145	R. Thompson, Stafford,.....	184
Thistle, Canada,.....	156	Rev. M. B. True, late pastor of the First Baptist church in Clarence, Erie Co.,.....	171
" large,	156	Geo. W. Peckham, Byron,..	197
Vervain, blue,.....	160	Mrs. Lydia Dibble "	198
Violet,	151	Henry C. Mofett, "	199
Walnut,	162	Cyrus Walker, "	196
Watermelon,.....	164		
Water cresses,.....	164		
Wau-a hoo,.....	147		
White beth,.....	140		
" oak,.....	167		
Wild turnip, or dragon root,..	154		
Wintergreen,.....	149		
Witch hazel.....	159		

	Page.		Page.
Anna Walker,	" 196	Laura E. Hartwell, Barre,	193
J. W. Seaver,	" 205	Diantha Hartwell, "	193
Miss R. W. Bull,	" 206	Otis Hartwell, "	193
George Heddon, M. D.,	200	Mrs. Eunice Nobles, Brock-	
Braun Young, Batavia,	201	port,	205
H. G. Ensign	" 204		

ERRATA.

FOR Wanaboo,	read Wau-a-hoo,	.....	page 109
" Wormwood bark,	" Wormwood herb,	.....	" 122
" Celandine,	" Celandine,	.....	" 131
" Carenne pepper,	" Cayenne,	.....	" 131
" Bain,	" Barre,	.....	" 172



